

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909—VOL. I, NO. 199.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

B. & M. PRESIDENT AND U. S. ENGINEER DISCUSS BRIDGES

First of a Series of Conferences Is Held Today to Work Out a Plan Acceptable to the Government.

AGREEMENT URGENT

Harbor and Land Commission's Proposition Seems Likely to Be Submitted to Secretary of War.

President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad and Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, United States army engineer in charge for the Boston district, met today at Colonel Burr's office in the first of a series of conferences for the purpose of coming to an agreement which will be satisfactory to the railroad company and the federal government, relative to the railroad's controversial Charles river bridges.

Chief Engineer J. P. Snow and another member of the railroad's engineering department accompanied President Tuttle and for two hours discussed the situation and the tentative propositions that have been advanced by the army officers, the railroad's engineers and the harbor and land commissioners.

After the conference Colonel Burr said that the feeling which existed between himself and President Tuttle was of the best, and that the railroad was devoting considerable time to the study of the bridge situation. Colonel Burr further said that the railroad realizes that something has to be done and that it must be done by 1911.

It is thought that the plan that will finally be adopted by the conferees will be along the lines of the scheme advanced by the harbor and land commission at the last hearing on the subject before the army-engineer board. This plan will embrace adequate protection to the government's interests and still entail no hardship on the railroad company.

Upon the completion of the working out of this final plan, Colonel Burr will present it to his colleagues of the engineer board, when it will be discussed and included in the board's final report to Secretary of War Jacob Dickinson.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)

WAGES RESTORED TO ERIE AND CHESTER EMPLOYEES TODAY

NEW YORK.—The Erie railroad today announced the restoration of the salaries in force prior to the reduction which followed the financial stringency of 1907. The restoration is general and affects officers and employees all over the Erie system.

The official notice of the increase states that because the condition the company has improved so satisfactorily since the reduction went into effect the restoration is made retroactive, taking effect July 1.

CHESTER, Pa.—Motormen and conductors of the Chester Traction Company were surprised when they reported for work today to find a notice posted on the bulletin board setting forth that after Aug. 1 their wages would be 18½ cents per hour. The men knew nothing in advance of the proposed increase.

It was because of the cutting down of the wages from 18½ cents per hour to 12.23 cents that the strike occurred last year.

TWENTY-ONE AUTO OFFENDERS FINED

Judge Frederick D. Ely in the Boston police court today heard cases against 21 automobilists for violation of the new state automobile law, all of whom were found guilty.

Fines ranging from \$3 to \$25 were levied on the offenders, the total being \$288. Appeals were taken in two cases only. Most of the autoists were apprehended on Beacon and Tremont streets where police traps were set.

CHARTER PLAN TALK TONIGHT.

Thomas F. Platen of Roxbury will lecture to the members of the Ward 17 Democratic Club this evening at the club rooms on Norfolk avenue on "Plan No. 2 of the New City Charter."

STRIKE DISORDER AT KENOSHA.

KENOSHA, Wis.—Disorder is in progress in the N. R. Allen & Sons tannery strike here. Two persons have been shot. Troops have been asked for.

Attitude on Tariff Has Won Congress for Taft; President's Dinner Foreshadows Fight for Conferees

Mr. Taft Believes Policy in Keeping Out of Senate Fight Will Bear Fruit at Next Winter's Session.

PLANS FOR FUTURE

WASHINGTON—Aside from President Taft's reverence for the constitution, there are weighty reasons of policy back of his disinclination to push his differences with the Senate over the tariff to the breaking point.

There are a number of people in both houses of Congress today who hold, and perhaps rightly, that if the President had adopted the Roosevelt tactics, he would have been able to compel downward revision in the Senate long before the bill went to conference. But the price of such an aggressive policy would, without a doubt, have been a break with Congress.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

Here Are Rates Made by Conference Committee at Their Gathering Wednesday

Lemons, one and one half cents a pound.
Tungsten ore, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Pig lead, two cents a pound.
Lead paints reduced one eighth cents a pound.
Sheet zinc, one and three eighths of a cent a pound.

AGREEMENT IS CONCLUDED.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has concluded agreements with Denmark and Japan by which, after Aug. 1 parcels exchanged with those countries may be accepted up to \$80 in value and 11 pounds in weight.

Senators and House Members Say They Cannot Neglect State Demands for President's Desires.

SHAKE OFF FETTERS

WASHINGTON—The net practical result of last Wednesday night's tariff conference at the White House is this: That it was impressed upon the President that the tariff bill cannot be framed upon absolute lines of free raw material demanded by him; that the tariff bill must be the outcome of compromise and concessions on all sides, and that his wishes will be taken into consideration but they cannot be set absolutely above the interests of senators and representatives from various sections of the country.

President Taft yielded acquiescence to (Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

MOROCCO CONFLICT SEVERELY STRAINS SPAIN'S RESOURCES

MADRID.—The Moroccan situation, as outlined in despatches received here today, threatens to put a great financial strain upon the Spanish government.

According to the war department's messages the Kabyles and the Rif tribesmen are joining for attack on the Spanish forces near Alcazaba de Selmaui, where General Marinias is stationed. The situation, the war department thinks, will demand that 60,000 troops be sent to Morocco for an extended campaign.

The country for the past decade has been struggling to rid itself of the burden of debt assumed during the Spanish-American war, and has gradually been recovering from what at that time was considered a severe financial blow. Governmental reconstruction has been going on in Spain and the energies of the administration have been bent toward building up the resources of the country.

The success which has attended these efforts is now threatened with a setback through the Moroccan trouble. Public securities have already begun to slump in the market.

At least a dozen people were injured in rioting here today. Troops had been ordered to the relief of the Melilla garrison. Their families gathered around the railroad depot and openly berated the soldiers.

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

WOMAN RESCUES CHILDREN IN DORY

Mrs. George B. Toomey of Boston Swims Out to Sea at Nahant to Save Trio Drifting in Boat.

Friends today are congratulating Mrs. George B. Toomey, wife of a business man in Boston, who plunged into the sea Tuesday at Nahant and rescued two little girls and a boy.

Robert Dunn, the boy, who is the son of a Lynn merchant, and the two little girls were playing on the beach at Castle road and they came upon a fisherman's dory. The children climbed aboard and the first thing they realized, while they were at their play, was that the tide had risen enough to wholly float the dory and that the tide was carrying it seaward.

The boy began to shout for help. Mrs. Toomey hurriedly threw off her clothing, slipping into a bathing suit and ran to the beach. Part way to the boat the skirt of her bathing suit which she had so hurriedly donned came loose and she became entangled in it.

Realizing that the safety of herself and the children depended upon her own efforts, Mrs. Toomey worked herself free of her skirt and struck out for the dory, which she finally reached. She managed to draw herself over the gunwale and rowed the children ashore, amid the plaudits of the summer cottagers who had gathered on the beach.

TURKEY IN SILENCE PREPARES DEFENSE OF CRETAN RIGHTS

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Turkey is busy today preparing for "eventualities" in Crete. The Sublime Porte is silent as to the purpose of its actions, or the actions themselves, but acute diplomatic observers say that recent preparations clearly indicate that Turkey is ready for any militant emergency.

Despite pacific assurances given by Turkey, it is learned from a trustworthy authority that the Turkish government has called upon various railway companies to hold 30 trains daily at its disposal. The companies replied that they can dispose of only 15 trains a day, but the government insists upon the total number being furnished. The minister of finance has in addition paid over to the minister of war a sum necessary for the immediate purchase of 9000 horses.

These reports indicate a bellicose disposition on the part of Turkey. The Journal Tanine, the organ of the Young Turk committee, has published an article directed against Greece, and calling for the immediate recall of the Greek officers in Crete, or an official declaration that they have no mandate from the Greek government. Otherwise their presence is to be regarded as a casus belli.

The Italian ambassador has advised Hilmi Pasha to strike out of the Turkish note the demand that a Turkish guard ship be stationed in Crete waters, for the powers have decided categorically to refuse the grant.

Development of Cretan Ancients Is Being Proved

CANDIA, Crete.—One of the effects of the political interest which centers in this island has been to overshadow the importance of evidences which archeological research has unearthed of an extensive civilization in Crete antedating (Continued on Page Eight, Column Two.)

LOGS BY MILLION IN THE ST. JOHN

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Logging conditions on the St. John river were described by J. Fraser Gregory, president of the St. John River Log Driving Company, in his testimony in the international logging dispute before the special investigating commission here.

On June 1 he was at Van Buren, he saw a jam at Grand Isle which contained from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of logs. They appeared to have been there on June 1, when he was at Van Buren, he saw a jam at Grand Isle which contained from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of logs. They appeared to have been there while the water in the river fell 15 feet. There were 10,000,000 in the sorting boom at the same time. On June 17 he traveled down the river and found the driving conditions had improved greatly.

Mr. Gregory gave the quantity of logs coming over Grand Falls for the past three years as follows: One hundred and eighteen million in 1907, 64,000,000 in 1908 and 97,000,000 in 1909.

NEW SINKING FUND BOARD ORGANIZES

The new sinking fund commission was organized today when the following officers were elected: Chairman, James W. Dunphy; secretary, J. Alfred Mitchell; treasurer, Charles H. Slattery.

The two latter were on the former board.

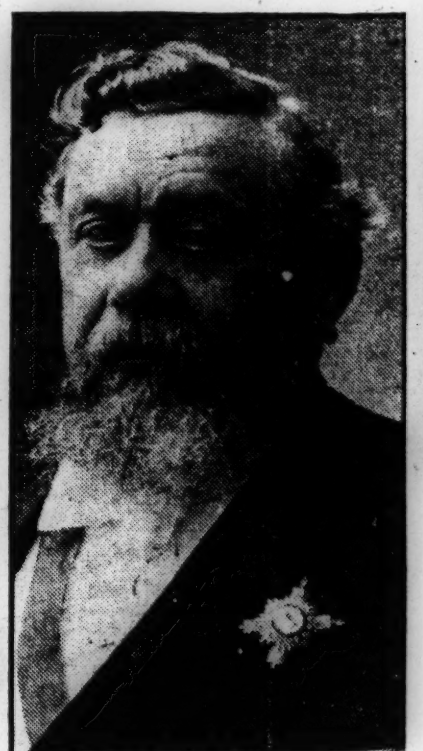
GRANGES FORMED IN U. S.

DOVER, N. H.—In the quarter just ended, 96 Granges have been organized in the United States and nine have been reorganized. New Hampshire and Massachusetts have each one new one and three have been reorganized in Massachusetts.

BRIAND IS CHOSEN TODAY TO HEAD CABINET IN FRANCE

President Fallieres Today Announces the Appointment of Socialist Deputy, Who Accepts Position.

FIRST OFFER TODAY



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU. French premier, who resigned Tuesday night, and who predicts his successor will be chosen soon.

PARIS.—M. Aristide Briand, socialist deputy, has been appointed premier by President Fallieres to succeed Premier Clemenceau, and has accepted the portfolio.

He will, he has announced, make few if any changes in the cabinet as organized under Clemenceau.

M. Clemenceau leaves Saturday for Carlsbad, Austria.

Today President Fallieres offered the

CALL UNDERGROUND WIRE IMPRACTICAL FOR TELEGRAPHING

The idea of laying telegraph wires underground in cables has often been discussed. It has long been the established custom in cities of any size to lay the cables in congested districts in ducts under the streets. In towns also where overhead wires are objectionable, the wires are frequently put underground.

Telephone wires are buried to a large extent, and underground telegraph wires are now being introduced in the northeast part of England, but telegraph experts in this country still hold the opinion that the plan is not practicable for long distances, and they fail to see any hope of underground telegraph cables ever being generally used in this country.

The superintendents in Boston of the two large telegraph companies of the United States were interviewed today on this subject, and their views coincided.

C. F. Ames of the Western Union said that besides the tremendous cost of laying underground cables, which must in itself prove an insurmountable obstacle, there were technical objections no less potent.

The static, or surplus, energy must escape from the wire, said he, and if the wire is thus encased underground it cannot do so, and greatly obstructs the flow of current over the line.

He cited the case of the company's line across Salt Lake, Utah, where the construction of the railway bridge does not permit of the use of overhead telegraph wire. The cable containing the wires is laid in sections several miles in length. At intervals, where convenient, poles have been raised on the trestle and the wires run aloft for a short distance to relieve them of their static.

In the telephone service, said he, where a double line is used, an underground line is feasible, but in the telegraphic field, where there is only one line, which is grounded to complete the circuit, this is not possible.

A. L. Edgecomb of the Postal system voiced similar opinions. Laying an underground line to do the work of the overhead lines now used, he maintained, would be like making a small pipe do the work of a large one. The longer the line the greater the obstruction. He said that the pupin coil is a great help to transmitting on a telephone underground line. For the telegraph, however, he could foresee no relief from the vicissitudes of the commonplace line on the telegraph pole.

CLOCK IN SALEM POSTOFFICE.

SALEM, Mass.—Capt. Edgar J. Whelpley, postmaster of Salem, recently applied to the department for a standard clock for the postoffice lobby, but the department refused the request, whereupon the postmaster has placed an electrical clock in the lobby at his own expense.

CADETS OF RANGER AMBASSADOR REID'S GUESTS IN LONDON

Crew of Massachusetts Training Ship Is Honored by Special Reception at the American Legation.

CADET'S OWN STORY

Interesting Letter Today to The Christian Science Monitor From Officer of Vessel Describes Trip.

(Special Correspondence.) GRAVESEND, Eng. The Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger left Horta, Fayal, for Gravesend, Eng., on the 23rd of June and after a pleasant run made that port on the 1st of July.

As no very good provisions can be obtained in Fayal the cadets on this run up to Gravesend had their first sea stores. On arriving at this port the commissary officer went ashore and on the following morning the cadets were back on shore food again.

The first few days were given up to putting the ship into first class condition. She was painted throughout both inside and out. Just before the liberty started the boys were given an opportunity to draw what spending money they would need. The superintendent of the school keeps the money for the cadets and advises them as to the amount that they would need in each port.

Liberty began on Monday the 5th of July. The starboard watch had the first day's liberty. Arrangements were made by the superintendent for the cadets to see the city of London expeditiously and with a very small outlay of money. Drays and guides were engaged to show the boys just what to see. For about \$1.75 the cadets had their entire expenses paid for one day's sight-seeing.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

BROOKLINE TAKES WORKMAN'S TOOLS

Notifies Charles G. Craib of Winthrop to Stop Work on Saw Mill Brook Valley Seiner.

Brookline has notified Charles G. Craib of Winthrop, who was engaged on the new Saw Mill Brook Valley sewer, to discontinue all work and that the town will take possession of all materials, machinery and tools for its own use in finishing the work.

Recently the selectmen received notice from William B. Orent of an assignment made by Charles G. Craib for the benefit of creditors, and advising that the work on the sewer must stop. Accordingly, after conference with Mr. Parker of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company, the board took the action stated.

GALVESTON SENDS PUBLIC GREETING

NEW YORK.—The following signed message from Galveston is printed by the Tribune today:

"The city of Galveston sends greetings to her sister cities, the people of the United States and of the world, in that at this hour it has just passed through a most formidable storm, manifesting in its course some of the most violent incidents, cyclonic disturbances, and its great sea wall has completely vindicated its efficiency and protected the city against dangers from the sea, leaving such insignificant damages as are incident to all storms. The city, its great business interests and its people have safely passed through a most severe hurricane. The sea wall proved a complete success. The city's great shipping interests suffered no damage and not a life was lost."

"Lewis Fisher, mayor; Maco Stewart, President Security Building Company; M. E. Kleberg, city attorney; V. E. Austin, commissioner of streets; E. O. Flood, president Chamber of Commerce; B. Adoue, president Maritime Association."

Reports Show Falling Off of About Twenty per Cent in Aliens Coming to U. S.

WASHINGTON.—A falling off of 23,369, or approximately 20 per cent, in the number of aliens admitted at all the ports of the United States in June as compared with May is shown in statistics made public by the bureau of immigration.

The total number admitted in June was 85,470, against 107,839 in May. A marked increase, however, is noted in the number of aliens debarred in June as compared with May, the figures being 1646 against 1065.

DAUGHTER OF TAFT TO LEAVE BEVERLY TO VISIT NEWPORT

BEVERLY, Mass.—Miss Helen Taft leaves Beverly today to go to Newport, R. I., where she will remain over Sunday with Miss Eleanor Roelker, her classmate at Bryn Mawr. She will be a guest at the coming-out party to be given Saturday by Mrs. William Roelker to her daughter Miss Eleanor, who since last Sunday has been the guest of Miss Taft at Beverly.

Sometime today the Sylph will make a trip to Gloucester to bring Charlie Taft home. During the greater part of Wednesday Charlie and the Hammond boys, John H., Jr., and Richard, were sailing about Gloucester bay. Young Taft was instructed in some of the points of yacht sailing.

This afternoon a band concert will be given on the lawn fronting the clubhouse of the Montserrat Golf Club. Mrs. Taft, Mrs. More and Charlie Taft are expected to attend.

Robert Taft spent part of Wednesday watching the tennis tournament at the Montserrat Club.

Among the callers who left cards for Mrs. Taft Wednesday was Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States supreme court, who is spending the summer at Beverly Farms.

Mrs. Lewis More, sister of Mrs. Taft, attended the first of the subscription musicales at the summer home of Mrs. Henry F. Sears of Chapman's Corner, Beverly Cove. The artists were Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano; Mrs. Oliver Whiteley Hilton, violinist, and Oliver Claude Cunningham, baritone.

Miss Taft, Miss Roelker and Robert Taft went to North Beverly this evening to be guests at dinner of Mrs. John C. Phillips of Boston and Washington, at her country home, the Moraine farm, on the shore of Wenham lake.

RUSH NEW STEEL BIG GUN TARGETS

Two shifts of workmen at the Charlestown navy yard are rushing the construction of two steel vessels to be used as target carriers. Two similar ships are being built at the League Island navy yard in Philadelphia. Orders from Washington are that the ships must be completed within 21 days. Each vessel will be 125 feet long, with 13 feet beam and 15 feet draught, with 17 water-tight compartments. The new targets will displace the triangular ones now in use, and one of the two being constructed will be sent to the Cavite grounds in the Philippines.

SPENCER MILL TO RUN NIGHTS.

SPENCER, Mass.—The Priscilla Woolen Company of this place, it is expected, will run night and day to keep up with the business boom as soon as help can be secured.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ROUTE TO TEHRAN, BUILT BY RUSSIA, IS CALLED "OUR ROAD"

TEHRAN, Persia—Russia's interest in the road to this capital, which is referred to by the Russian government as "our road," is perhaps not clear outside Persia and Russia. Like the road to Tabriz, it was built by Russia and is owned by a company of mixed Persian and Russian shareholders. It is built well, but in the fashion of such Russian undertakings, at fabulous expense. This fact, which seems to have been but little understood in the British House of Lords, accounts for Russia's sense of proprietorship over the road, which does not necessarily extend to the entire country.

Nevertheless, the Russian government erred on the side of great precaution in the numbers of the expeditions sent into Persian territory. To open the 80 miles or more of road to Tabriz 1000 men would have sufficed. Four times that many seem to have been represented more the dimensions of an army of invasion. In fact, it is declared that with a force of 1000 thoroughly trustworthy men a leader could go anywhere he pleased in Persia and have things quite his own way, if the powers would only let him alone. The capture of Kashvin, some time since, was effected by precisely 60 men, all Caucasians, who stamped a royalist force of 1500.

These Caucasian subjects of the Czar, and many of them "wanted" by the police of his empire, seem to have played an important part in this Persian uprising. However, the presence in this neighboring country seems to cause no uneasiness to the Russian authorities, who seem content so long as they stay this side the frontier, and show no disposition to have them remanded, even when the presence of so strong a body of Russian troops gives the imperial government an opportunity to adjust any old scores. In fact, some speculation has arisen as to whether their achievements as fomenters of strife have not been serviceable to the architects of Russian policy.

Some of these Caucasians have been known under various names in sundry revolutions in which they have participated. They are well educated men, having read extensively of the English classics in Russian and Armenian translations, and some have sojourned in England for a greater or less space of time. At least, their campaign has compelled England and Russia to arrive at a manifest understanding regarding the future of Persia and has brought about a succession in the office of Shah.

EMBASSY COSTS WILL BE STUDIED

All the capitals of Europe are to be visited in the interests of the American Embassy Association by E. Clarence Jones, president of the association, says the New York Herald.

Mr. Jones will procure data as to how our ambassadors and ministers are housed abroad, the cost of living in various capitals, and accurate information as to the salaries and allowances made their envoys by various other governments. This information will be available in the "campaign of education," which the association will inaugurate next autumn.

GOLD QUARTZ ASSAYS HIGH

PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan—A quantity of gold-bearing quartz assaying \$30,000 the ton has been brought in from Lac la Ronge, about 200 miles north of this place, and has caused considerable excitement. Mr. Rowatt, who has charge of minerals in the department of the interior, declares it the richest ore that he has ever examined. The gold occurs in sheets about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, and is said to be almost pure.

SIGNS THREE YEARS' CONTRACT.

PARIS—Signor Caruso in an interview has acknowledged that his income amounts to \$300,000 a year for his singing and this rate of remuneration will continue at least for five years longer. He has signed a fresh engagement for three years with the Manhattan opera in New York, and will be paid at the rate of \$2500 a night. In the autumn, before going to the United States, he will sing in Germany, and he has signed for Monte Carlo in 1913.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

KEITH'S—Vaudville.
ORPHEUM—"Joan of Arc."

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.
AERIAL GARDENS—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth Avenue—Vaudville.
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."
WEBER'S—"The Chimes."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.
COLONIAL—"The Tenderfoot."
GARRICK—"The Blue Mouse."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman."
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.
STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."

COMBINED FLEET'S VISIT IS HOLDING LONDON'S ATTENTION

Under Command of Admiral Sir W. H. May, It Arrives at Southend and Is Met by Port of London Authorities—Will Depart Saturday.

LONDON—The visit of the first and second divisions of the home fleet, the Atlantic fleet and the fourth cruiser squadron to the Thames is occupying patriotic London this week. The fleets, under Admiral Sir W. H. May, upon the expiration of the naval maneuvers, started for the Thames, arriving at Southend Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the port of London authorities arrived at Southend aboard the Conservator, to welcome the commander-in-chief and the fleet.

The chief ceremonies, however, took place Tuesday (July 20), that being the occasion of the lord mayor and city of London corporation visiting the fleet. The lords of the admiralty arrived at noon on the admiralty yacht Enchantress, the lord mayor and guests, to the number of 60, embarking at 12:30 from the Southend pier in the admiralty tug Robust, in which they proceeded to the Enchantress for luncheon. As the lord mayor boarded the Enchantress the admiralty flag was hoisted, the ships were dressed and a salute fired. After luncheon the lord mayor and his party steamed around the fleet in the Robust, the admiralty soon departing in their yacht for Queensborough. The lord mayor and his party then were entertained aboard the Dreadnought, the corporation of the city of London and its guests, in two parties of 300 each, arrived and were entertained on board the Bellerophon and Temeraire.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained 40 officers and 1200 men from the fleet, who entrained at Southend with six field guns, leaving at 9:45 and 9:55. At 4 o'clock p. m. the same day the mayor of Southend entertained 550 men at tea, and at 8 o'clock in the evening his worship gave a dinner to 130 officers, including the commander-in-chief and flag officers.

Today 500 commissioned officers will take a special train from Southend for London, where they will be entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor, and in the evening the fleet will be illuminated. On Friday the mayor and corporation of Southend will visit the Dreadnought, where they will be entertained at tea by the commander-in-chief of the home fleet. This will complete the festivities, the combined fleet leaving Southend Saturday.

In connection with the entertainment of the men of the fleet at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor Wednesday, each sailor received a souvenir medal and other valuable souvenirs of the occasion, while a varied entertainment was given for their enjoyment. The ladies of the reception committee and others witnessed from the Mansion House balcony the march past of the sailors. The city has been in fête all the week in honor of the naval visitors.

NEWFOUNDLAND BOARD OF TRADE Is Now Fully Incorporated and Starts Out With Membership of One Hundred and Forty-Seven.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The board of trade for Newfoundland, the formation of which has been for some time under discussion, has now been fully incorporated. It starts with a membership of 147, and the council, which is comprised of experienced business men, is thoroughly representative of the various branches of the colony's industries and commerce.

The board is animated by an earnest desire for the advancement of the colony's trade and there is every assurance that the present executive will spare no effort to bring about an increased prosperity in the colony's affairs which shall be shared by all.

One of the first points to engage the attention of the council will be the cure and inspection of fish and the establishment of correct standards for its quality. The procuring of telegraphic advices from the leading markets of the world is contemplated in order that the exporter and importer may be kept posted with the current prices, requirements, etc., of the various markets.

GERMAN NAVAL MANEUVERS.

BERLIN—The German battle fleet under Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia is at present in the North sea and northern Atlantic engaged in maneuvers which will include every variety of battle and strategic practice. Sixteen first-class battleships, three armored cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers are taking part in the cruise. For the first time a large number of military officers accompany the fleet for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with landing operations.

MOTORISTS MEET IN LONDON.

LONDON—A congress of the International League of Touring Associations was recently held in London and representatives from 14 countries took part in the deliberations. The principal subjects discussed related to customs examination, road signs driving licenses and exemption in Great Britain from inland revenue duty when foreign motorists visit to the United Kingdom did not exceed a period of six months.

INCREASE IN OUTPUT.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Africa—The mineral output of Rhodesia for the month of April was \$1,186,070, as compared with \$1,096,210 for March. The gold production amounted to 52,905 ounces, valued at \$1,113,500, an increase on the previous month's figures of 4875 ounces in weight and \$102,720. The outputs of silver, lead and asbestos showed little change.

LOBSTERS FOR PACIFIC COAST.

OTTAWA—The Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries has repeated the experiment made last year of introducing Atlantic coast lobsters into the Canadian waters of the Pacific Ocean. A shipment of 1,800,000 live lobsters have been brought from Halifax recently and liberated at Mudge Island.

LIEUT. SHACKLETON OPENS SPORT AND TRAVEL EXPOSITION

LONDON—An exhibition illustrative of sport and travel was recently opened by Lieutenant Shackleton at Olympia. Sports, ancient and modern, can be seen side by side, ranging from falconry to aeroplaning.

One of the greatest attractions will, no doubt, be the system of Marconi's wireless telegraphy which has been installed at Olympia. A station has been erected at each end of the hall, one being used for transmitting, and the other for receiving. Not only will visitors thus be enabled to send wireless messages from one end of Olympia to the other, but it will also be possible to get into communication with friends at sea who happen to be traveling on liners fitted with "wireless" apparatus. The system will be fully explained, and all questions answered by a staff of expert operators at each station.

A picturesque side of the exhibition will be the camp laid down by the Cycle Campers Association. This will be in every sense a "real" camp. The association is establishing camps at various points in the country, and a system of vacation and occupation will be adopted in connection with Olympia. Thus, campers at one part of the country will strike tents, ride to Olympia, pitch their camp there, and go through the ordinary routine of camp life, afterwards giving place to another party. There will also be a large model B. P. Boy Scouts' camp.

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Official View Given of Cretan Situation

ATHENS, Greece—A resume of the Cretan situation, reflecting the Greek view of the matter, has been prepared by an official whose name is safeguarded by confidential obligations. In all their dealings with the Cretons, the attitude of the four protecting powers, this official says, has been such as to give tacit encouragement to Cretan aspirations for union with Greece. The announcement by these powers in July, 1908, of their intention of evacuating the island within one year was received with the greatest joy by the Cretons, who considered it as the natural prelude to union with Greece. Indeed, once the foreign contingents were withdrawn from the island it was natural to suppose that the powers, who had encouraged Cretan aspirations since 1898, could not oppose them without repudiating their own action. The attitude that might be taken by the powers, that their promises given to the Cretons to look with favor upon their aspirations had been given before the fall of the Hamidian regime, was open to dispute, since such a promise had been reiterated in a note to the Cretan executive committee, this note saying:

"The protecting powers consider the union of Crete with Greece as depending upon the assent of the powers which have contracted obligations with Turkey. They would, however, not be disinclined to view with favor the discussion of this question with Turkey if order be maintained in the island, and if also the security of the Mussulman population be assured."

The Hamidian regime was abolished by the revolution of July, 1908, some three months prior to the assurance contained in this note; the conditions of which, regarding the maintenance of order and the security of the Mussulman population, having been faithfully kept by the Cretons. The formal declaration of the powers has been supported by a recent statement of Sir Edward Grey in the British House of Commons to the effect that nothing further prevented the departure of the international troops from Crete. Any withdrawal of these solemn undertakings would have grave consequences in the island. The majority of Cretons expect that the evacuation will be carried out without delay and that the confidence of the committee in the protecting powers will be justified.

The official informant comments upon the correctness of the attitude of Greece during the discussion, in comparison with that of Turkey, and he says it is remarkable with some bitterness in Athens that if Greece had been seeking to create war spirit as Turkey has, the powers would have taken her to task before this. The duty of the powers, in his estimation, is to convince Turkey that there is no other solution for the Cretan problem than for her to accept pecuniary compensation, as she did in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Should Turkey refuse this means, the powers might take a further step toward fulfilling Cretan desires and while retaining the Ottoman flag at Suda bay, the Cretons might be permitted to send deputies to the Greek Parliament, and the assimilation of the Greek and Cretan administration might be sanctioned, as was the case with eastern Roumania after the revolution of 1886. If the radical solution is not at once attainable, the Cretons would accept this compromise as an instalment of the liberation to which they feel they are entitled.

WOOL OUTLOOK IS PROMISING

Demand for Australian in London Brisk—Sales of the New Clip Exceed Those of Last Season.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Australia—The wool trade outlook is very promising. The demand from Great Britain is brisk, and the conditions on the continent of Europe are distinctly encouraging, while there is nothing to indicate any serious fall in prices. The new clip is commanding a great deal of attention and the sales exceed those of 1907-8 at the corresponding period by a large percentage.

Much attention is being given toward combination of large cooperative dairying and fruit growing undertakings with decisive beneficial results both as regards economical production and the realization of better prices.

The experiment of having small experimental farms attached to district schools is being taken up with enthusiasm, and gives evidence of yielding important results in the advancement of agriculture in the most modern methods.

GOVERNMENT MAY BUILD ROAD

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is stated that the government of British Columbia have under consideration the construction of an interprovincial highway through the Rockies from Alberta to the picturesque Kootenay country, which would eventually constitute an auto route to the Pacific coast which would be unsurpassed for scenic beauty and grandeur. The initial survey for this road is now being undertaken, and the project is meeting with the enthusiastic approval of those most interested.

BRITISH BUDGET LEAGUE ACTIVE.

LONDON—The Budget League is working with much spirit and vigor to insure the success of the finance bill. The league will supply the leading journals of the country with information concerning the activities of the campaign, and with signed articles written by leading members of the government explaining the budget and replying to the criticisms against it.

LONDON—An exhibition illustrative of sport and travel was recently opened by Lieutenant Shackleton at Olympia. Sports, ancient and modern, can be seen side by side, ranging from falconry to aeroplaning.

One of the greatest attractions will, no doubt, be the system of Marconi's wireless telegraphy which has been installed at Olympia. A station has been erected at each end of the hall, one being used for transmitting, and the other for receiving. Not only will visitors thus be enabled to send wireless messages from one end of Olympia to the other, but it will also be possible to get into communication with friends at sea who happen to be traveling on liners fitted with "wireless" apparatus. The system will be fully explained, and all questions answered by a staff of expert operators at each station.

A picturesque side of the exhibition will be the camp laid down by the Cycle Campers Association. This will be in every sense a "real" camp. The association is establishing camps at various points in the country, and a system of vacation and occupation will be adopted in connection with Olympia. Thus, campers at one part of the country will strike tents, ride to Olympia, pitch their camp there, and go through the ordinary routine of camp life, afterwards giving place to another party. There will also be a large model B. P. Boy Scouts' camp.

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Official View Given of Cretan Situation

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Foreign Briefs

LONDON—Ambassador Reid will leave London about Aug. 7 to spend his summer vacation in the United States.

PARIS—The Panama canal rogatory commission has begun taking testimony at the American embassy.

BOGOTA—The new Colombian Congress convened at Bogota on Wednesday.

COMPANY ADDS TO BUILDINGS

LONDON—Charing Cross, with its congregation of hotels and offices of the great railway and shipping companies has become a center for travelers all the world over. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has just added to the number a palatial building in Cockspur street. The architect is Sir Aston Webb, the exterior carvings are by Albert Drury, A. R. A., and the frieze around the public office by Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A. The frieze is historical in its treatment and illustrates the development of Canadian transportation from primeval conditions to the present time.

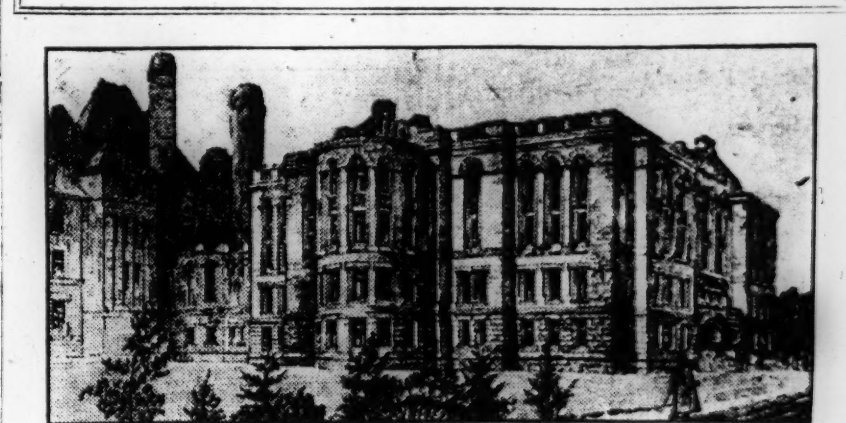
KAISER "INTERVIEW" REVIVED.

BERLIN—Herr Rudolf Martin has revived the Kaiser "interview" incident by addressing an open letter to Prince von Buelow in regard to a passage in the chancellor's last Reichstag speech, in which the chancellor referred to statements made in Herr Martin's last book as calumnies. Herr Martin accuses the chancellor of deliberately remaining silent for his own advantage when he was cognizant of the real facts of the Daily Telegraph interview, and thereby inflicting grave injury on the Kaiser.

MONUMENT TO FRENCHWOMEN.

PARIS—It is proposed to erect a monument dedicated "to the glory of the Frenchwomen" on the Champ de Mars, and it will take the form of an allegorical figure of bronze with a base adorned with bas-reliefs glorifying courage, devotion, abnegation and other feminine virtues which have won admiration for the Frenchwoman throughout the world.

New Addition to Parliament Building



LIBRARY BUILDING. Sketch of new structure to be erected at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

TORONTO, Can.—Beyond the excavation and the concrete work, it is not expected that anything more will be done on the new wing of the Parliament buildings this year. It has been found that there will not be time to take down the boiler house behind the existing buildings and build a new one in time for the winter, and until this is done only a small portion of the masonry work could be completed. Next year the whole work will be rushed from the early spring.

The Ontario government is enlarging the provincial Parliament buildings in Toronto, it having been found necessary to provide accommodation for the hydro-electric power commission, for vaults for the proper protection of public documents, and for the education department, which has hitherto been located in the museum building; a library is also included in the architectural scheme and forms one of the most pleasing features in the design submitted by W. Gowanlock of Toronto.

The new offices will be directly connected with the present building, fitted in at the rear of the wing to the right of the main as shown in the illustration. The cost of the addition is estimated at \$300,000, of which \$300,000 was included in the estimates for the year, but is not to be taken from the current revenue.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELD.

PERTH, Western Australia—The gold yield of western Australia for the past half year amounted to 782,067 ounces.

COMPANY AND COUNCIL AGREE

Port Arthur (Ont.) City Officials Reach Terms With Shipbuilding Firm—People Must Ratify Plan.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The city council has come to an agreement with the Western Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company regarding the terms which will govern the establishment of the dry dock and shipbuilding plant here, and the action of the council now awaits ratification by the property owners of the city.

Aug. 10 has been named as the date for the voting on the question and it is not likely that any opposition will be offered to the measure, as the plan will be a big thing for Port Arthur.

The company promises a development which will give the city the largest plant of its kind on the Canadian side of the Great lakes, and to further extend it in the future so as to place it first in the whole Dominion. The council offers the company 1000 acres of land, a bonus of \$25,000 a year for 10 years and exemption from taxation for 20 years, excepting the school tax, which will be \$2000 a year.

The company is composed chiefly of Cleveland (U. S.) capitalists. The dry dock, according to the agreement, must be capable of receiving the largest vessels on the Great lakes and the shipping plant must be capable of turning out such vessels.

TASMANIA HAS UNIQUE SYSTEM

Tax Method of Country Based Upon Ability to Pay—Determined According to the Value of Property.

HOBART, Tasmania—A tax peculiar to Tasmania is generally known as the ability tax. It is levied under the taxation act, 1904, upon persons in proportion to their means or "ability." The assessment of the taxation is determined according to the annual value of the property occupied, or the amount paid for board or lodging, and varies in the case of property from 2 cents to 12 cents in \$5 of annual value, with a minimum of 60 cents; and in the case of board and lodging from 3 cents to 12 cents on the \$5 on the amount payable annually.

KAISER'S GIFT TO LABOR EXCHANGES

BERLIN—Emperor William has donated m.30,000 to the Association of German Labor Exchanges. The representatives of the Union of Prussian Labor Exchanges and the registry offices maintained by the chambers of agriculture have decided to petition the Prussian government to support the organization in the kingdom with a more liberal state contribution. A general congress of labor exchange organizations will be held in Breslau in September, 1910.

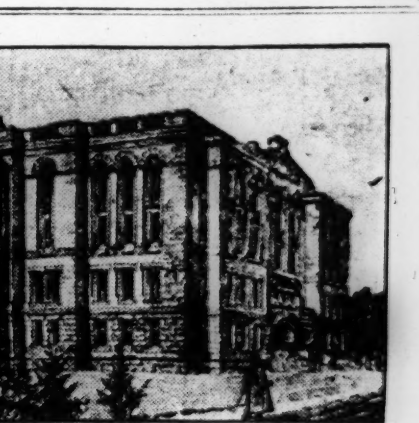
VALUABLE DEPOSIT OF SLATE.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia—In clearing away scrub, the settlers on King island have laid bare a deposit of valuable red, green, purple, blue, and black slate upward of 200 feet wide and 2½ miles in length. The red, green, and purple are strikingly handsome colors, and the formation runs along the coast-line close to the shore.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTS WORKMEN.

SYDNEY, Australia—The large number of men displaced by the recent strike on the Broken Hills silver fields are being assisted by the government in maintaining their families and in providing work where they can.

LIBRARY BUILDING.



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LONDON-INDIA HAS NEW SERVICE

LONDON—A "lettergram" service has gone into effect between London and all points in India. An arrangement is made by which messages can be forwarded to India from all points in England as follows: By telegraph to London, by post between London and Bombay, and by telegraph from Bombay to their destination in India.

The charge is calculated at the ordinary inland rate in England in addition to one penny for postage and the equivalent of the ordinary rate for transmission in India (one penny a word with a maximum of 6d). There is a similar service in the reverse direction.

BEGIN WORK ON NEW SURVEY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Work in connection with the geological survey of Canada has been commenced by W. J. Sutton, F. G. S., who this summer will make investigations on the eastern coast of Vancouver island. His surveys will be confined to the central part of the island, while Mr. Clapp, also of the geological survey, will carry on the work in the more southern portion of the island. A topographical survey is also being carried out under Messrs. Chapman and Chipman, who have been at work for some time.

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia—The government of Victoria is making rapid progress in its irrigation policy, and applications for allotments are largely in excess of what land is yet available. The values of homesteads range from \$12 to \$32 per acre.

INCREASED REVENUE.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Australia—The state revenue returns for the financial year just closed show a total of \$23,800,000 as compared with \$22,440,000 for the previous year. This is the largest return since 1899.

CENTENARY OF POET TENNYSON'S BIRTH HELD THIS MONTH

LONDON—Although Tennyson's hundredth birthday falls on Aug. 6, it has been decided to celebrate the centenary by a pageant at Haslemere sometime during the present month, and which will consist of scenes from the "Idylls of the King." In the meantime the remarkably interesting and complete exhibition at the Fine Art Society commands the attention of all lovers of Tennyson and his poetry, and of every one who has any interest in the great men who were his friends and associates during his brilliant career. A correspondent of the Globe sympathetically writes after an examination of the exhibits:

"They were indeed giants in those days." What a galaxy of great names we are brought into touch with, names beside which those of our contemporaries who now deify them, and will have none of them, appear as mere pigmies—Thackeray, Browning, Carlyle, Watts, Millais, Rossetti, Ruskin, Holman Hunt, Huxley, Gladstone. And the intimacy of it all is such that we seem to pass into the atmosphere of 60 or 70 years ago. The names of Thackeray and Tennyson are linked in the Cambridge Calendar (lent by the vice-chancellor of Oxford), where on the same page we see them as undergraduates at Trinity—in the Timbuctoo Prize Poem—and that rarest of rare books, "Snob" (lent by C. P. Johnson), where Thackeray gives his version of a Timbuctoo poem—with Millais, Rossetti, and Browning in the original MS. Journal of the Pre-Raphaelite Brethren (lent by William Rossetti) where the records show how one or other of them was in daily converse.

"The names are also linked with Gladstone in a notable series of letters, with Ruskin in the letter (owned by G. G. Napier) where he asks Moxon to get him a book he had heard of on the superiority of modern painters to the old ones by an undergraduate of Oxford, with Watts in the magnificent portrait lent by Lady Henry Somerset

Leading Events in Athletic World

CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO WIN IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Lajoie's Team Finds Former Team-Mate Ryan Much to Its Liking in the First Inning.

CHAMPIONS VICTORS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.		
Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit.....33	30	.523
Philadelphia.....30	33	.476
Cleveland.....28	35	.443
Chicago.....26	37	.412
New York.....25	38	.397
St. Louis.....24	39	.380
Washington.....23	40	.364

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Detroit, 2 games.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

But three games were scheduled to be played in the American League Wednesday, and they resulted in victories for Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, Cleveland defeating Boston 4 to 2, Detroit beating New York 2 to 0 and Chicago Washington 6 to 3.

VICTORY IN FIRST INNING.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ryan was unable to prevent the Cleveland team from getting a good lead in the first inning of the game Wednesday and was replaced by Pape, who held the home team to three hits, and Collins, who allowed only one hit in the eighth inning. The visitors played a fine game, but could not overcome the lead of the home team and lost, 4 to 2. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 1
Boston.....3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 7 0
Batteries, Berger and Clarke; Ryan, Pape, Collins and Donohue. Umpires, Sheridan and Kerin.

CHICAGO HITS JOHNSON HARD.

CHICAGO—Chicago won a lively hitting game from Washington, 6 to 3, Wednesday. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....2 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 12 2
Washington.....0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 5 0
Batteries, Burns and Owens; Johnson and Street. Umpires, Perrine and Evans.

SUMMERS SHUTS NEW YORK OUT.

DETROIT—Summers made his first appearance Wednesday since his 18-inning no-score game of Friday, and held New York to five hits, easily shutting them out. He was brilliantly supported, especially by Bush. Hughes pitched well, but bunched hits cost him one score and Killifer made a home run. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10 2
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2
Batteries, Summers and Schmidt; Hughes and Kleinow. Umpires, Connelly and Egan.

GOLFERS DOUBT HORNE'S DRIVE

Much discussion is being indulged in by golfers of this country regarding the reports which have come from abroad telling about a wonderful drive made by W. H. Horne of Chertsey in the recent North Berwick professional tournament. The old record was made by Horne at Beckenham in 1907 and was for 381 yards.

Various statements have been made regarding the drive made at North Berwick. The first despatches said he had driven the ball 480 yards. Still another report had it that he had covered 469 yards, while still another places the distance at 403 yards. As to which of these, if any, is correct, no one seems to know.

Golfers in this vicinity seem to doubt the fact that the ball was driven either of the two longer distances, and one player, who had been over the course at North Berwick and knew the thirteenth hole, at which place the drive is said to have been made, thought that there must be some condition existing at the time if such a drive was made which has not been recorded. Another leading member of the Massachusetts Golf Association had heard that the drive was 403 yards, but preferred to know more about it before being quoted.

H. L. HESS LEADS BUFFALO SHOOT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. L. Hess, an amateur of Natick, Mass., won the preliminary handicap in the interstate association's eastern trap shooting tournament Wednesday afternoon. He broke 93 of the 100 clay targets shot at. The highest score, 95, was made by W. R. Crosby of Fall River, but as he is a professional, shooting for targets only, he was not eligible for the trophy. A. B. Richardson of Dover, Del., B. V. Cover of Lockport, N. Y., and C. de Quillfeldt of Mineola, L. I., tied for second place among the amateurs with a score of 92.

The event consisted of 80 single and 10 double targets and the handicaps, ranging from 16 to 21 yards, were based on the general average of the contestants throughout the season. Following are the 5 highest scores:

Handicap. Broke.
W. R. Crosby.....21 95
H. L. Hess.....20 93
A. B. Richardson.....20 92
B. V. Cover.....19 92
C. de Quillfeldt.....16 92

CLOTHIER WINS HARD CONTEST

Dwight F. Davis and R. H. Palmer Also Have Hard-Fought Battle, the Latter Finally Winning.

Two exceptionally fast matches were played this morning in the Longwood Cricket Club tennis tournament, when Clothier met Putnam and Davis played Palmer. Both contests were much closer than the score indicates, each of the four players making many brilliant strokes.

The Clothier-Putnam match attracted the most attention, as Clothier is generally looked upon as the man who will ultimately meet W. A. Larned in the challenge round, should the latter be in condition to defend his title. Both played a brilliant game and Putnam forced Clothier to his best in order to win. At times Putnam was particularly brilliant and had it not been for many nets and outs on the easiest kind of shots he would have given his opponent a much harder battle.

Davis and Palmer played a very interesting match. At times Davis would show flashes of his old-time brilliancy, coming up to the net and smashing the ball far out of his opponent's reach. Most of the time he played from the back of the court and his returns were very accurate. Palmer's playing was brilliant at all times.

National Champion W. A. Larned appeared on the courts this morning, but did not do any playing. He hopes to be able to defend the trophy in the challenge round, thus giving him two victories on the present bowl.

SINGLES.
Fourth Round.
W. J. Clothier defeated G. T. Putnam, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

Fifth Round.
R. H. Palmer defeated D. F. Davis, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Two matches were played in the eastern doubles this morning. Niles and Dabney had an easy time defeating Hinkley and Henshaw in three sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. Larned and Little won the other match, easily defeating Spear and Wales, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.

The best match Wednesday was in the doubles between W. J. Clothier and W. F. Johnson, who defeated F. J. Sullivan and H. C. Johnson.

A victory for the Boston team was not expected and few looked for a close contest; but such it was. Harry C. Johnson played a remarkable game except in one set, and he proved that as a double player he has few superiors.

Sullivan played poorly in the first two sets, but improved in the rest backing up his partner steadily and effectively and playing a remarkably steady defensive game at the net. His greatest weakness was short lobbing, and in this respect Johnson excelled him.

Clothier and Johnson earned their victory because Clothier's game was better than that of their opponents, individually. In team play neither pair showed up strong.

Wallace Johnson played well after the opening set, but he was not the brilliant player that he had been on Tuesday. He was given most of the work to do and generally played effectively, except at critical times; but several important games were lost to his team by nets on crucial points.

The singles matches were close and interesting, that between LeRoy and Inman, which the latter won, being the best. Inman has been winning considerably at tennis around New York this summer and is a strong candidate for honors.

Tallant was put out of the contest by Raymond D. Little in straight sets. Dwight Davis won in the forenoon from Mahan of New York after five sets had been played. The summary:

LONGWOOD SINGLES.

Third Round.
Clothier defeated Gross, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.
Larned defeated Taylor, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5.
Niles defeated Walthall, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.
F. C. Inman defeated R. LeRoy, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

Fourth Round.
Little defeated Tallant, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.
W. J. Johnson defeated Millett, 6-0, 6-1, 6-3.
Bishop defeated Gardner, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2.
Davis defeated Mahan, 3-6, 4-6, 6-1.
Palmer defeated Plimpton, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

EASTERN DOUBLES.

Second Round.
W. A. Carl and F. H. Taylor defeated R. S. Blake and S. S. Fitzgerald, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.
N. A. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., defeated E. V. Foss and W. M. Hall, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5.

W. J. Clothier and W. F. Johnson defeated M. F. J. Sullivan and H. C. Johnson, 3-6, 6-0, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5.

Third Round.
R. C. Seaver and G. T. Putnam defeated R. Bishop and E. H. Whitney, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.
G. P. Gardner, Jr., and G. Beala defeated H. A. Mackinney and W. M. White, Jr., 6-2, 6-8, 6-4, 6-2.

G. C. Hinkley and S. Henshaw defeated E. V. Foss and L. T. Wallis, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Niles and Dabney defeated Carl and Taylor, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.
H. J. Holt and H. I. Foster defeated W. L. Jennings and C. H. Collier, 3-1, and default.

F. P. Larned and R. D. Little defeated E. V. Foss and H. L. Davenport, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.
E. R. Spear and G. F. Wales defeated H. S. Rickerson and L. P. Pearson, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6, 6-4, 6-3.

PHILADELPHIA BUYS A PITCHER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Philadelphia Americans have bought Pitcher Livy of the Montgomery Southern league club, under a private option agreement, according to President Kavanagh, who was informed of the Philadelphia club's selection by Secretary Farrell of the National board.

STILL IN LONGWOOD TOURNEY



RAYMOND D. LITTLE.
New York tennis expert.

SOME NEW CARS ARE PENALIZED

Seven New Ones Announced for Wednesday's Run and Only Half Now Have Clean Scores.

GLIDDEN TROPHY.		
No. Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
1	W. J. Freeman	0
2	Hammond, Premier	0
3	Bolger, Chalmers-Detroit	22.8
4	Maranon, Marmont-Detroit	8.0
5	Marmont, Marmont-Detroit	8.0
6	Gager, Maxwell	0
7	Bernhart, Pierce-Arrow	16.0
8	Day, Pierce-Arrow	0
9	Winchester, Pierce-Arrow	0
10	Bartholomew, Glidden	1.6
11	Buse, Thomas	0
12	Buse, Midland	4.3
13	Moore, Lexington	0
14	Searles, White	0

HOVER TROPHY.		
No. Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
100	Vandervoort, Moline	3.1
101	Wicker, Moline	0
102	Gregory, Moline	30.3
103	Trinkle, Brush	0
104	Huss, Chalmers-Detroit	0
105	Mussey, Chalmers-Detroit	0
106	Stelman, Hupmobile	358.0
107	Goldthwaite, Maxwell-Brisco	8.3
108	Williams, Pierce-Arrow	0
109	Scottell, Pierce-Arrow	0
110	Goodwin, Jewell	29.2
111	Shimp, Jewell	29.2
112	Snyder, Mason	2.4
113	Moore, Lexington	0
114	Searles, White	0

*Withdrawn.

DETROIT TROPHY.		
No. Driver.	Car.	Penalties.
51	Wood, America-Simplex	0
52	Bomb, Chalmers-Detroit	0
53	Waltman, Premier	8.0

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—The Glidden tourists left here this morning for Kearney, Neb. The run will cover 200 miles and will cross the Missouri river, passing through Omaha.

Seven new penalizations were inflicted Wednesday, and with the tour about half over, only 50 per cent of the original starters now have clean scores. There are eight cars in the Glidden with clean scores, the two Premiers, two Pierce-Arrows, one Marmont, one Maxwell, one Thomas and the White.

The Glidden penalizations Wednesday spoiled three clean scores. Frank Wing brought his car through on time, but he was penalized for a few minutes' labor in repairing a leak in his gasoline supply pipe. The Glide, driven by A. Y. Bartholomew, had to be repaired and the Jewell also was penalized.

In the Hover trophy event two of the Moline cars were penalized and in this competition the remaining clean score cars are the two Pierce-Arrows, one Chalmers-Detroit, one Lexington and one Moline.

In the Detroit trophy event the Premier driven by Waltman was penalized, and in this event the remaining clean score cars are the Chalmers-Detroit and the Simplex.

On account of the condition of the roads Wednesday's trip was lengthened to 196 miles because of the detours that had to be made in order to get safely away from Fort Dodge. While the conditions were not as bad as some of the sections anticipated, they were bad enough and the wretched roads were responsible for a number of accidents.

The E. M. F. pilot car made a remarkable run of 300 miles. It was laid up 100 miles out of Fort Dodge Tuesday, and after repairs were made the driver, R. J. May, came through without stopping. He was eager to get back on the run and the car was ready for its official mission and came through all right. The Rapid truck was given a great send-off when it pulled into town.

The hard road work of the tourists is now at hand, and it will be a strenuous trip to Denver. The runs for the rest of this week will average over 200 miles per day, and when the tour reaches Kansas City there will be very few clean scores left.

FINALS AT BEVERLY TODAY.

BEVERLY.—Winners in the semi-finals in the women's singles and mixed doubles at the Montserrat Golf Club at Beverly will play the finals today. The result of Wednesday's play:

Women's singles—Miss P. Stockpole defeated Miss Elliot, 6-4, 6-4; Miss Leslie Bradley defeated Miss Blair by default; Miss Winthrop defeated Miss Lily Sears, 6-3, 6-3.

Mixed doubles—Miss Eleanor Sears defeated Miss Winthrop, 6-4, 6-1.

Donlin to Join New York.
NEW YORK—Ex-Captain Donlin is to join the New York Nationals in a few days. According to information Wednesday the hard-hitting outfielder and New York National league club have come to an agreement as to terms.

ANOTHER RACE FOR THE ELLEN

Defender of Quincy Yachting Cup Must Win Today or the Trophy Will Go to the Challengers.

The last stage in the defense of the Quincy challenge cup has been reached. If the Crooner, which has now been defeated three times, loses again today the cup will go to a new club. The contest will then remain between the Ellen, victor of Tuesday and Wednesday, the Wolf, victor of Monday and whatever other boat may be fortunate enough to win first place in the race this afternoon. It is generally recognized among yachtsmen that under prevailing conditions, the Wolf and the Ellen are likely to have the race all to themselves after today. The Ellen has proved herself a superior boat in light airs and smooth seas, while the Wolf made her victory on a day when there was a considerable breeze. In a strong wind she points better and works faster to windward than any of the other four boats. It is therefore a tolerably sure prediction that the cup will be taken from the Quincy Club and go either to the Boston Yacht Club or the Eastern Yacht Club.

A moderate easterly breeze prevailed during Wednesday's race. The course as on Monday was a windward and leeward one. At the starting signal all five boats were right on the line, the Spokane III being in the best position to the windward and the Sally X, under her lee. The Wolf came next, then the Crooner, and the Ellen, next to the judge's boat, had the most unsatisfactory position of the fleet, being at the leeward end of the line.

During the heat to windward, however, the Ellen quickly demonstrated her ability. They turned the mark in this order:

The Ellen, 1:48:00; the Sally X, 1:47:17; the Crooner, 1:47:35; the Wolf, 1:48:31; the Spokane III, 1:50:49.

The run back to the stake boat was made with spinnakers set to port. The Crooner here blanketed the Sally X, and outdistanced her. The order of the other boats was not changed, except that before the wind the Ellen outran the others by nearly two minutes. Time at the stake boat for the first round:

Ellen, 1:46:23; Crooner, 1:49:35; Sally X, 1:50:08; Wolf, 1:51:03; Spokane III, 1:53:48.

The only change in the second heat toward the outer mark was that the Wolf and the Sally X changed places. The run to the finish was made with a breeze of increased velocity, making some lively work. The Crooner here fell back to third place, and the Wolf, blanketing her wind, forged ahead and obtained a lead which the defender tried in vain to recover. The Ellen, with Charles P. Curtis, Jr., at the helm, crossed the line four minutes in the lead of her nearest competitor. The times of the finish were:

The Ellen, Boston Yacht Club, 2:51:53; the Wolf, Eastern Yacht Club, 2:56:22; the Crooner, Quincy Yacht Club, 2:56:38; the Sally X, Corinthian Yacht Club, 2:57:28; the Spokane III, Beverly Yacht Club, 3:03:18.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lynn.....44	28	.611
Brookline.....45	29	.608
Newark.....41	40	.506
Haverhill.....44	32	.579
Worcester.....39	35	.527
Lowell.....28	44	.388
Lawrence.....26	47	.356
Lowell.....24	50	.324

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.
Haverhill 9, Lynn 4.
Worcester 6, Lowell 6.
Fall River 3, Brookline 3.
Lawrence 5, New Bedford 3.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester.....48	32	.600
Providence.....40	39	.506
Newark.....41	40	.506
Baltimore.....40	41	.494
Buffalo.....41	42	.494
Toronto.....40	43	.482
Montreal.....38	44	.460
Jersey City.....39	44	.450

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.
Newark 4, Montreal 2.
Rochester 2, Providence 0.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hartford.....42	28	.600
Holyoke.....42	28	.600
New Britain.....41	32	.562
Waterbury.....39	37	.513
Springfield.....34	35	.493
New Haven.....35	43	.449
Northington.....31	41	.431
Bridgeport.....25	46	.352

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES.
New Britain 5, Springfield 4.
Holyoke 5, Bridgeport 4.
Waterbury 5, Northampton 4.
Hartford 10, New Haven 6.

AMERICAN ASSN'S STANDING

Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis.....51	43	.542
Milwaukee.....49	43	.532
Louisville.....44	44	.500
St. Paul.....44	44	.500
Indianapolis.....48	48	.489
Columbus.....42	49	.461
Toledo.....42	49	.461
Kansas City.....40	47	.459

AERO CLUB TO BUY MACHINE

The Aero Club of New England has decided to purchase an aeroplane. This announcement comes from Alfred R. Shrigley, secretary of the club. But Mr. Shrigley does not know what model is likely to be selected, whether a Wright or Curtiss design, or how much expenditure the purchase of the machine will entail. He said this morning that the purchase had only just been definitely decided upon and that price lists, etc., had not yet been investigated. According to his announcement, the aeroplane is to be delivered in 1910.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PHILADELPHIA OVER PITTSBURG

Chicago Wins Close Game From Brooklyn and Boston Breaks Even With the Cincinnati Team.

NEW YORK WINS ONE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.		
Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg.....51	23	.683
Chicago.....49	25	.660
New York.....47	31	.603
Cincinnati.....42	40	.512
Philadelphia.....41	43	.488
St. Louis.....39	45	.463
Brooklyn.....39	52	.438
Boston.....24	56	.300

GAMES TODAY.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Philadelphia secured another victory over Pittsburg Wednesday, taking its second straight game from that club by a score of 2 to 1. Chicago won a close game from Brooklyn by a score of 3 to 2. New York defeated St. Louis 11 to 7, while Boston broke even in its series with Cincinnati, winning by a score of 7 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA WINS AGAIN.

PHILADELPHIA—Pittsburg was again defeated here Wednesday, 2 to 1. Moore was very effective and was given perfect support. An error by Wagner, Moore's sacrifice, Grant's double and Titus' single gave Philadelphia two runs and the victory. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 2 0
Batteries, Moore and Hooin; Willis, Brandon and Gibson. Umpire, Klein.

CHICAGO TAKES ODD GAME.

BROOKLYN—Chicago was handed the rubber game of the series, 3 to 2, Wednesday afternoon by a series of three errors, two of them by Alperman in the fifth inning. The home team fought hard after that, hitting Overall out of the box, but failed to win, although they made 10 hits, including four doubles. Lennox batted for McIntire in the ninth and hit a double with one out, but great plays by Hofman and Evers prevented the tying run. The first four innings were marked by as many double plays, three by Brooklyn. Sheppard made half of the Chicago hits off McIntire. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 6 0
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 10 5
Batteries, Overall, Brown and Archer; McIntire and Bergen. Umpires, Rigler and Johnston.

USE TWENTY-EIGHT PLAYERS.

NEW YORK—In a poorly played and long drawn out game, New York defeated St. Louis Wednesday, 11 to 7. The St. Louis pitchers were ineffective and so were New York's. Bridwell's batting and Byrne's fielding were the features of the contest. Mathewson will be able to pitch by the end of next week. Twenty-eight players were used. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....4 1 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 13 13 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 7 14 4
Batteries, Marquard, Raymond, Myers and Schlie; Beebe, Miller, Bachman, Phelps and Bliss. Umpires, Emslie and O'Day.

MOROCCO CONFLICT SEVERELY STRAINS SPAIN'S RESOURCES

(Continued from Page One.)

government for sending the soldiers to duty in Africa.

King Alfonso has cancelled all engagements and is remaining close to his palace to await developments. The first line of reserves has been summoned to the colors and it is probable that General Weyler, who once commanded for Spain in Cuba, will lead the relief that goes to Melilla.

Despatches from Melilla state that the Spanish gunboat Alonzo Pinzon has arrived there with the Italian steamship Castellaccio, which was captured while attempting to escape. The Castellaccio had a cargo of contraband guns and ammunition, which was to be deposited at Canaveral, where the Moors could take possession.

Calm reigns at Ceuta, but at Melilla firing was heard from the direction of General Marina's camp, and it is thought that an important engagement was in progress, about 7000 Rifians being massed in the heights at Gurgu.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—Official messages received here from the beleaguered Spanish garrison at Melilla in Morocco declare that the entire town has now been surrounded by the Moorish rebels, whose cordon extends about every section of the besieged city at a distance of a mile and a half from the outer works of the Spanish forces.

The official messages declare that on account of the shortage of ammunition it is doubtful if the garrison can withstand another fierce assault, such a came as the climax of Sunday's battle.

BARCELONA, Spain.—The outbreak in Madrid, which marked the first departure of the Spanish troops for Melilla, was duplicated here today in the shape of a mutiny of an entire battalion of soldiers who were being marched aboard a transport to be sent to the relief of the garrison at Melilla.

Other troops from the Barcelona garrison were hastily summoned and surrounded the mutineers, forcing them to surrender.

The Spanish people are decidedly opposed to the war in Morocco, and the soldiers declare their terms of enlistment do not compel them to do service in foreign lands.

SHIPPING NEWS

Arrivals at T wharf today and their catches in pounds were as follows: Quannapowitt 129,000, Alice M. Guthrie 40,000, Spray 36,000, George E. Lane, Jr., 28,500, Louise C. Gabriel 30,000, Rose Dorothea 40,000, Netty 3000, Morning Star 3100, Richard J. Nunan 113,000.

Haddock sold to dealers today per hundredweight at \$2.25@2.75, large cod \$2.25, small cod \$2@2.25, pollock 75c@ \$1.05.

Four swordfish vessels arrived this morning as follows: Mabel Brison 102 fish, Actor 81, Sarah 18, Eddie Minott 25. The fish sold at 7 1/2 cents a pound. The Actor brought in one large fish with sword and tail intact for exhibition purposes.

The Leyland line steamship Bostonian arrived in port late Wednesday after an uneventful voyage from Manchester. The steamer berthed at the Eastern railroad pier, until recently occupied by the steamers of the Cunard line. The vessel brought a large general cargo, including 2000 tons of wet hides, cotton, chemicals, machinery and case goods. Two valuable homing pigeons also came in a large cage. They are destined for a western fancier. Four cattlemen returned on the steamer.

The Danish steamer Kentucky has been unable to secure a full cargo at this port for Copenhagen, so she will proceed to Halifax, where she will load with deals for Cardiff.

The scout cruiser Salem has departed on a cruise and the torpedo boat Worden has joined the maneuvering fleet off Provincetown.

SANBORN GIVES BOOK TO HARVARD

Frank B. Sanborn, the last of the famous group of Concord writers of which Emerson, Thoreau and Alcott were members, has given to the Harvard summer school a volume called "The Journals and Letters of Samuel G. Howe." The book was edited by his daughter, and he himself has contributed notes.

The condition that goes with the gift is that some member of the summer school shall write a review of it for one of the Boston papers. Mr. Sanborn greeted a party of excursionists in his home town of Concord and spoke briefly in a reminiscent way.

COLLEGE SILL FOR CAVEL. DOVER, N. H.—Joseph W. Daniels, formerly of this city, grand secretary of the state organization of the New England Order of Protection, has a gavel made from wood of a sill taken from a college of Oxford, England.

BAND TO PLAY IN WALTHAM. WALTHAM, Mass.—D'Avino's band of 50 pieces, which is to make a tour of the world in 1910-11, has been engaged by the metropolitan park commission to give a concert at Fox island next Sunday.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

WALTHAM.

Chairman Nathan A. Tufts will call a meeting of the special committee of the Aldermen on the new city hall for some evening next week to consider the question of erecting a new municipal building.

The following officers have been installed by Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F.: Past noble grand, A. M. Blodgett; noble grand, Herbert S. Kelley; vice-grand, George H. Colburn; warden, W. Charles Bates; conductor, F. A. Lewis; R. S. J. G., H. A. Bacon; L. S. N. G., O. H. Hallett; secretary, C. H. Whitten; treasurer, George S. Dolbear; assistant chaplain, Freedom Wentworth; R. S. V. G., G. H. Squarebriggs; L. S. V. G., Carl Durgin; R. S. S., George Brannon; L. S. S., Irving Castner; inside guard, William A. Brown; outside guard, William Allen.

A meeting of Riverside Lodge, N. E. O. P., will be held this evening.

At a meeting of the members of the Swedish Lutheran Church this evening an effort will be made to induce the Rev. E. J. Peterson to remain as their pastor.

No action will be taken for the present relative to the purchase of the Stearns land for an athletic field.

The contract for the improvement of Masters brook has been awarded to the lowest bidder, P. O. Malley, whose figure was \$2102.90.

MALDEN.

An effort will be made next year to have the fire alarm sound but two rounds instead of four as at present.

The eleventh annual fishing trip of the Faulkner Club will be held off Swampscott on Aug. 1.

The contract for moving the brick block in the upper square has been approved and signed and a bond of \$10,000 filed to insure the proper carrying out of the work.

The New England Telephone Company is placing more of its wires in Malden underground and is now receiving proposals for a section near the central office on Center street.

The Rev. Ernest F. Nafziger is in camp at Provincetown with 12 Malden boys under his charge.

BROOKLINE.

The Evangelical Alliance of Brookline will hold its weekly meeting Sunday afternoon on the Cypress street playground.

A movement is on foot to do away with the designation of the junction of Washington and Harvard streets as Harvard square and the matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Business Men's Association.

The C. L. Chandler Woman's Relief corps, 99, of Brookline hold their annual outing this afternoon at Nantasket.

NEEDHAM.

The members of Ezra N. Fuller camp, Sons of Veterans, had their annual outing Wednesday, finishing up with a shore dinner at Revere Beach.

The annual field day of the employees of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company of Upper Falls will take place Saturday at Nantasket.

The new catalogue of the books in the Needham Public Library is ready for distribution.

MEDFORD.

The Medford fire department has received a letter of commendation from Commissioner Thomas W. Hough of the Malden fire department for the assistance at the recent Cross livery stable fire in Malden.

The Lyman class of the West Medford Baptist Church held a lawn party on the grounds at the corner of Boston avenue and High street Wednesday evening.

WAKEFIELD.

Carpenters Union, No. 862, has elected the following officers: President, A. B. Davis; vice-president, H. P. Livermore; recording secretary, G. B. Moore; financial secretary, Albert Phinney; treasurer, Edward McDuffie; warden, Thomas Mallard; conductor, Ernest Prescott.

The first of a series of lawn parties under the auspices of the Union Church Ladies Aid Society, given at the home of Mrs. Allan MacQuarrie, Wednesday evening, was a pronounced success.

WELLESLEY.

The telephone company is to build two underground conduits on Washington street in Wellesley Hills. One will be built near Woodlawn avenue and the other in the vicinity of Maple place.

ROSLINDALE.

The date of the "Boston-1915" athletic games, which were to have been held on Aug. 28 at Pearce field, Roslindale, has been changed to Aug. 21.

BODY IS FOUND IN A TRUNK.

LYNN, Mass.—The body of an Armenian was found in a trunk in a lodging house at 148 Liberty street this morning by the landlady, Mrs. Robbins. The man is supposed to have been Mimas A. Morjian. In his pocket was found a note directing that in case of accident Lewis B. Adams of Jamaica Plain should be notified. The body apparently had been in the trunk a number of days and bore a wound supposed to have been made by a bullet.

FRANCE SINKS GUN SHELLS.

TOULON, France.—Thirty-one thousand Melinite shells, the caliber of which no longer corresponds with any of the guns of French warships have been taken out to sea and sunk two miles off the coast.

DEDHAM.

The school committee has made the appointments of teachers in the public schools:

High School—George F. Joyce, principal; Ralph A. Stevens, submaster; Irene C. H. Hines, Annie L. Albee, Vivian H. Taber, Mildred L. Jameson, Elizabeth G. Crane, Clara H. Williams and Eva S. Perkins, assistants.

Ames School—James Ellis Ames, principal; Ethel Rinn, Frances Woolaver, Mary E. Mulkern, Maude E. Richardson, Mabel G. Holland, Bernice J. Andrews, Alice M. Otis, Mary V. Gilson, Bessie T. Goodwin, Nellie M. Gay, Julia G. Kennedy and Maria F. Kingsbury, assistants; Mary P. McLean, kindergarten.

Avery School—William F. Howe, principal; Nettie M. Delano, Anna V. Kelley, Celia B. Leland, Adeline C. Damon, Esther H. Harris, Edna C. Griffin, Margaret R. Lynas, Elizabeth E. Henderson, Henrietta B. Capron, Ethel G. Hollis and Lucie M. Ware, assistants; Lena M. Campbell, kindergarten.

Oakdale School—Frank C. Heald, principal; Ethel E. Foster, Eva B. Case, Dolly L. Wales, May L. Hayes, Henrietta C. Byam, Charlissa L. Weymouth and Ada M. Frost, assistants; Lucia A. Young, kindergarten.

Quincy School—Mary E. Keelan, principal; Mary C. Hannon and Jennie V. McManus, assistants; Mary E. Lynch, kindergarten.

Dexter School—Alice J. Keelan and Helen S. Kelly.

Riverside School—Ruth P. Whiting.

Music—John Laing Gibb.

Drawing—Anna B. Morton.

Sewing—Mary A. McLearn.

Clerk and substitute teacher—Dorothy H. McManus.

MELROSE.

Melrose lodge of Odd Fellows is to hold its annual trophy party to Bass Point Tuesday evening.

West Linden street has recently been improved by the laying of granite sidewalks, granite curbs and crosswalks and by the setting out of maple and elm trees on both sides of the street.

The repairing of the car tracks and the laying of new water mains at the Falls, through Main street to Wyoming, will be completed today.

The police are planning to set out traps on Pleasant street at the Falls on Sunday.

WINTHROP.

Among the guests at the New Winthrop Hotel this week are T. N. Beagle, Louisville, Ky.; B. A. Beagle, Cincinnati, O.; Mary B. McHenry, Newark, N. J.; Linda D. Arnold, Cleveland, O.; E. S. Flatan, Toledo; H. P. Muisel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Green, Detroit, Mich.; C. M. Kaffer, New Orleans, La.; George Werner, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Callason, Utica, N. Y.; O. N. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.; Stanley W. Green, Easton, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Eastman, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Giesler, Evansville, Ind.

BROCKTON.

George W. Alden, president of the Alden Kindred of America, has been in Duxbury and made arrangements for the gathering of the descendants of the Pilgrim couple, Aug. 4.

The Brockton Women's Club has made arrangements with Miss Grace Chamberlain of Cambridge to give a dramatic reading of "The Servant in the House," Nov. 15.

The Brockton Veteran Firemen's Association has entered the Protector No. 3 for the firemen's muster to take place in Lawrence Aug. 19.

NEWTON.

The hall of the Bowen school at Thompsonville will be opened for the second time this evening as a reading room for residents of that district through the courtesy of the school committee.

A meeting of the Newton W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. William H. Rand of Austin street, Newtonville, Wednesday, when plans were made for the remainder of the summer work.

EVERETT.

The high water pressure for the city has again been restored by the repairing of the break in the water main at the Pleasant street crossing in Malden.

The Elks outing, planned for Point of Pines Monday evening, was postponed until later in the summer, probably about the middle of August.

REVERE.

Mrs. George H. Carter will have charge of the singing of the Sunday school children who will form a mammoth chorus at the Bethel picnic Aug. 6. They will wave President Taft a greeting of flags and remain in position during the presentation of a "loving cup" to the President and then sing "America."

CALIFORNIA'S BIG TREES PRESERVED

WASHINGTON.—The approved act of Congress to establish the Calaveras National forest in California marks the success of nine years' efforts by the women of the Golden Gate state, backed by the American Civic Association, to interest the government in the conservation of the grove of 1473 sequoia trees.

In addition to the giant sequoias, there are hundreds of sugar pines and yellow pines of enormous growth in the two groves included in the latest national forest.

As an evidence of the enormous growth of these big trees, "Massachusetts" contains 118,000 board feet of lumber. This is as much timber as ordinarily is grown upon 15 acres of timber land. The bark is six inches to two feet thick.

NATIONAL SHOE MEN HEAR SPEAKERS AT BIG MEETING TODAY

Today's meeting of the National Shoe and Leather Finders Association at Hotel Somerset was devoted to an open meeting of the association and manufacturers, when, to use the words of Secretary Knapp of the association, a heart to heart talk was held.

Frank W. Whitcher of Boston, the first to address the meeting, spoke at length on the economic relations between jobbers' associations, in the leather trade, and manufacturers. His topic was "An Association of Dealers and the Maintenance of Prices from the Standpoint of the Manufacturer."

The higher prices obtained by laborers through cooperation have, according to him, tended to increase the cost of everything during the past 12 years so that living is now fully 24 to 33 1-3 per cent greater.

He said the dealer has seen prices steadily advancing and tries to cover himself for his future wants.

His competitor, he said, does the same but instead of putting up their prices as they should they go on running out their goods at prices often below what they would have to pay were they obliged to go into the market and buy their goods. This results, according to the speaker, in their using an inferior grade of goods to obtain a profit and this lowers the standard and forces the maker of the standard to seek an outlet for his goods direct to the retail dealer or consumer.

"The encouragement by jobbers of new manufacturers seeking to enter the field which is already oversupplied, invariably results in excessive competition," said Mr. Whitcher, speaking of the outgrowth of such conditions.

"These over-competition methods which were so pronounced in the business world have caused thoughtful men to seek out a path which would lead to a better state of affairs, thus we see on every hand the consolidation of interests, the centralization for the good of all.

"These associations of dealers and manufacturers can and do accomplish much toward preventing excessive competition."

Mr. Whitcher also advocated the establishment of fixed catalogue prices. He said that public opinion is a factor in an association of jobbers which tends strongly to help members hold to established prices. He said that the secretary of an association should be empowered to look into every case of price cutting and take the matter up with the manufacturers and try to straighten it out.

In closing, he said: "The one thing to be feared and overcome by both jobbers and manufacturers is excess or ruinous competition. Fair competition is beneficial and welcome, but the moment the line is crossed to unfair competition, then the public as well as the dealer and manufacturer suffer." He also predicted that a higher moral atmosphere will soon evolve in the business world.

Following Mr. Whitcher a number of letters of a congratulatory nature were read from various jobbing and manufacturing concerns from different parts of the country. The meeting then proceeded to discuss matters pertaining to the manufacture and trading in sole leather.

Numerous speeches followed by leather men from every part of the country. Over 50 of these were delivered, and the general sentiment was enthusiasm over the success achieved by the national organization during its five years' existence and the prosperous condition of the New England association, founded a year ago.

In conclusion, a resolution, presented by President Henry Klein, was adopted unanimously. It expressed heartfelt thanks and sincere appreciation of the unprecedented entertainment given our members, their wives and families and guests of the association in Boston; to the local reception committee, the New England Leather and Shoe Finders Association, the manufacturers, the management of the first world's shoe and leather fair, Charles F. Baker and the friction plug rubber heel manufacturers, and resolved that a vote of thanks be extended the trade journals and the press of Boston.

J. F. Feely of the George James Company distributed miniature leather gauges among those present and attractive little match cases in the form of aluminum shoes were handed around by a representative of the United Shoe Repairing Machine Company.

This is Haverhill day at the fair. Early this afternoon about 200 men prominent in the shoe and leather industries, with ladies, arrived on a special train from Haverhill. Although no formal program had been arranged in honor of the visitors, plans had been made that they might have the most enjoyable time possible.

The final session of the National Leather and Shoe Finders Association convention will be held today at 2 p. m. A meeting for the organization of the new executive committee will also be held this afternoon. In the evening there will be an informal reception by the president, Henry Klein, Mrs. Klein, Governor Draper and Mrs. Hibbard, wife of the mayor, followed by a banquet.

The ladies started today for an automobile trip along the North Shore. A shore dinner was served at Magnolia. Friday they will visit Cambridge and Harvard and the historical landmarks along the Paul Revere route. On Saturday the shipping and the navy yard will be visited.

New Y.M.C.A. Building, Chelsea, To Cost Eighty Thousand Dollars



PROPOSED STRUCTURE FOR CHELSEA Y. M. C. A.

Illustration shows architects' perspective of modern home which will be erected at the corner of Grove and Shurtleff streets in civic center.

Plans for the proposed new building of the Chelsea Y. M. C. A. call for a structure to be erected at the corner of Grove and Shurtleff streets, Bassett square, at a cost of \$80,000.

The site of the structure is ideal, for it is in what has been called the civic center of the new Chelsea. Close at hand will be the City Hall, postoffice building, public library, the Mt. Bellingham M. E. and the First Baptist churches and the central fire station.

The building will be three stories in height, except the gymnasium wing, which will be two stories. The structure will be built around three sides of an open court, which will give splendid yet dignified and attractive. The material used will be water-struck brick with limestone or terra cotta trimmings. The main entrance will be located on Shurtleff street, with a side entrance for the use of boys on Grove street.

Both entrances will be finished in white marble and mosaic.

On the first floor will be located the

reception hall, reading rooms, gymnasium, boys' room and the business offices for the general secretary.

In the basement there will be bowling alleys, a recreation room with buffet lunch, boys' locker room, showers, swimming pool, heating plant, lavatories, manual training room and camera dark room. There will be four bowling alleys.

On the second floor there will be a running track, the large lecture room and banquet hall, a large kitchen, six dormitories and the educational rooms. The third floor will have dormitories with accommodations for 34 men.

The building committee consists of Arthur C. Stone, chairman; Winthrop F. Butler, Arthur E. Gates of Chelsea and J. B. Shurtleff, Jr., and Dr. Willis G. Bond of Revere. Assisting the committee in securing the plans has been General Secretary C. H. Potter. The association will not build the whole of the proposed structure at once. Half of the building, including the gymnasium, will be erected immediately, and the remainder as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming.

SPIRIT TO TRIUMPH OVER MATERIALISM, SAYS DR. C. W. ELIOT

President Emeritus of Harvard in Summer School Address Says That Religion Changes—Forecasts Future.

SERVICE IS KEYNOTE

President Emeritus Eliot, in his address before the Harvard Summer School of Theology today, referred to the religion of the coming century as the triumph of spirit over materialism. He described man as primarily spiritual and secondarily bodily, and he cited the appeal which goes out in time of trouble to the intelligence and moral courage of man as evidencing this.

In opening he showed how religious thought had changed, how man's concept of religion had progressed, and concluded from this that religion was "not a fixed, but a fluent thing."

Looking into the future he declared the new religion would be based on satisfying serviceableness. The new religion, he said, would not personify material phenomena.

It will not be gloomy. It will not dwell so much upon the origin of evil as upon the presence of joy, the good, the beautiful. Future religion will be thoroughly monotheistic, humane and worthy of God as opposed to the present and past dualistic doctrines of man's wickedness and God's goodness.

God, he said, will be the omnipresent and thoroughly immanent. This religion will reject man as a fallen being. In it there will be no supernatural element, no magic, no occult processes. But the line between the natural and supernatural has in the past been indeterminate; so that what is now supernatural may be natural in it.

The treatment of pain will be preventative and will attack the source of physical ill. The doctrine that sickness and death are God's will no longer satisfies intelligence. Promises of future happiness have been pernicious and will find no place in the new religion.

According to the reporter's interpretation of Dr. Eliot's address, he said that angels and evil spirits of the past will no longer be respected. The prime object of twentieth century religious adherence will be the ability to work practically and charitably in the present. The notion of sudden conversion here or hereafter will not be tolerated.

There is no sudden translation from sensuality to spirituality, said the speaker. Neither will the new religion admit the old Hebrew anthropomorphic conception of God and consequently will not be propitiatory or expiatory.

This religion will depend upon love for God and man, serviceableness. Work will be intelligent self-sacrifice. Love and hope, the two sentiments that give man most incentive, will have freer play. Dogma, family, tribal and national prejudices can put no shackles on it. It will be a developing religion, simple and durable, with no caste, no ecclesiastical class. The motives preached will not

IVERNIA DOCKS WITH LARGE BOSTON LIST FROM OLD COUNTRY

(Continued from Page One.)

to close up their Boston home permanently, as Dr. Coit is to be connected in the future with the University of Munich. H. A. Schwartz, an importer, and wife returned from an English tour.

Baron Johann Ludwig Knoop and Baroness Knoop, who was formerly Miss Emily Sargent of Worcester, have come with their little daughter to spend the summer in Magnolia where they will visit the parents of the baroness. Their home is in Tunbridge Wells, England.

Thomas A. Crimmins and wife and the Hon. E. B. Nevin, formerly state senator from the Weymouth district, F. D. Young and wife of Brookline, Alfred Ackersoyd, H. A. Farnell, and C. J. Olney, Jr., and wife all return from European tours.

H. Asa Thomas, an English gentleman who has a summer home at Portland, Me., also came with his man servant and a truckload of luggage, as he does every summer.

B. & M. PRESIDENT AND U. S. ENGINEER DISCUSS BRIDGES

(Continued from Page One.)

A complete chronology of the negotiations between the United States government and the Boston & Maine Railroad Company on the bridge issue is here given:

1893.—War department confirmed permission granted by harbor and land commission to the Boston & Maine road to construct with piles additional approaches to its terminal in the Charles river tidal basin. Railroad agreed to substitute stone piers for wooden piles within 10 years.

1902.—President Tuttle gained an extension of time from Secretary of War Elihu Root for the railroad to fill its agreement.

1908.—George B. Leighton, prominent in New Hampshire politics and an opponent of the railroad, called President Roosevelt's attention to the railroad's failure to fulfill its agreement. War department ordered to investigate.

Jan. 5, 1909.—Upon recommendation of army engineers, the war department ordered the Boston & Maine to reconstruct its Charles river bridges of stone and steel, 23 feet above mean high water, the same to be completed by Dec. 13, 1913.

Jan. 19.—Boston Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions of protest against the carrying out of the war department's order.

Jan. 21.—Hearing granted to Boston & Maine by army engineer board.

April 15.—Colonel Burr of the army board announced that the war department was waiting for the publication of the Massachusetts metropolitan improvement commission finding relative to the bridges in controversy.

June 11.—President Tuttle issued an ultimatum to the effect that if the army engineers persisted in their original recommendations, and the war department accepted them, the Boston & Maine would remove its terminal across the river to Charlestown.

June 16.—Army engineers instructed to reach an agreement, if possible, with the Boston & Maine. Elevation of bridges not to be insisted upon, but reconstruction and widening of draws to be the basis of future negotiations.

June 23.—Hearing granted to Boston & Maine by army board. Boston Elevated railway protest against army engineers' recommendations. Solution of problem presented by harbor and land commission, which was favored by President Tuttle and seemed to interest the army engineers.

July 22.—First conference between Colonel Burr and Boston & Maine railroad interests, in an effort to agree on a final plan to be submitted by Secretary of War Jacob Dickinson.

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ATTITUDE ON TARIFF MATTERS HAS WON CONGRESS FOR TAFT

(Continued from Page One.)

which would have embarrassed the whole of his administration. And so it came about that the President found it more convenient, as well as more desirable, to speak softly, and keep well out of sight everything that looked like a "big stick."

The President holds that the policy he has pursued has not only kept the constitution well in view, but has been successful, and he points out that by refusing to be drawn into a quarrel with Congress over the tariff, he has paved the way to a cooperation between himself and Congress next winter, when matters second in importance only to the tariff will come up, and the successful disposition of which will require harmonious action at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue.

A brief historical retrospect will help illustrate why the President has not wanted trouble with Congress over the tariff, at the very beginning of his administration.

A good many political observers have been fond of likening the embarrassments of President Taft to those of President Cleveland, during the early part of the latter's second administration.

Two important problems confronted Mr. Cleveland when he took the oath of office, on March 4, 1893—the financial problem and the tariff. His friends were about equally divided as to what should be done, one faction insisting that the money question, and the other that the tariff question, should be considered first. Both factions thought an early session of Congress necessary.

It will be recalled that Mr. Cleveland hesitated. He didn't know what to do. But the situation was an urgent one, and it soon became necessary for him to make a decision. Congress was called in extraordinary session, and the money question submitted first. A tremendous party row followed, and although Mr. Cleveland carried his point the Democratic party in Congress emerged from the conflict in a demoralized condition. Later, at the regular session, came the tariff question, but that conflict Mr. Cleveland lost.

He would be a brave man who would now say that had Mr. Cleveland put the tariff question first he would have played better politics. The plain truth seems to be that his party was not more united on the one question than on the other, and that whenever the tariff was presented to Congress a division was inevitable. Success at the tariff had been secured by a combination which carried in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction.

Two important problems confronted Mr. Taft when he took the oath of office as President last March—tariff reform and currency reform. Until very recently very little had been heard about the latter problem, although a campaign centering on the tariff, but it is a fact that currency reform is one of the Republican card, and the financial interests of the country are expecting action at the regular session of Congress next winter.

It thus comes to pass that the President and the Republican leaders in Congress must work together in the tariff windup in order to be able to handle the currency question when that presents itself. A split in the party now, such as came during the early part of the second Cleveland administration, or friction between the President and the party leaders in Congress, ending either in a veto of the tariff bill, or its becoming a law without the President's signature would leave matters in a very ugly condition, and without doubt create a situation similar in character to that which confronted Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Taft's duty at the start has been clearer than was Mr. Cleveland's. There was no question last March as to the primary of the tariff issue. That led all the rest. In fact, the election last year had been won in part on the express promise by the Republicans that they would take up the tariff at once and revise it.

When the time comes to take up the currency question next winter, there will be none of the best party tactics and discipline. There are conflicting opinions in the highest financial and business circles as to what should be done, and Senator Aldrich, who is the chairman of the monetary commission, will next winter again have his hands full trying to adjust differences and get a bill through.

The President knows the history of the second Cleveland administration. He knows that if Mr. Cleveland could have preserved party harmony following his special money session of Congress, in the spring of 1893, he would have had better results in the tariff session of the following winter. The Democratic party's differences at that time, however, were irreconcilable, and it is a question if anything Mr. Cleveland could have done would have prevented a split.

The Republican differences at the present moment, in the opinion of the President, are not irreconcilable. There is nothing in the situation, as he views it, demanding or justifying the injection of bitterness or ill will. With a view to preserving party harmony, he has kept his hands off the tariff until the conference stage was reached, interfering then only upon request. He thinks his policy, in addition to preserving party integrity in Congress, will result in downward revision, possibly not to the degree that would have followed his interference "a la Roosevelt" while the bill was going through the Senate, but yet sufficiently to warrant the Republican leaders in claiming that the Chicago platform pledge and the pledge of Mr. Taft himself have been fulfilled.

And that is what the President wants and is working for. He would rather

have a fair amount of revision downward with Congress and himself on good terms than to have a large amount of such revision with friction between himself and Congress that would continue to the end of his administration.

In short, if Mr. Taft can prevent it, there will not be under him a repetition of what took place during the second administration of Mr. Cleveland. In this thought is to be found the motive which has controlled him very largely in his contact with Congress on tariff matters. The motive resting on the constitution, which clearly separates the coordinate branches of the government, and would make each supreme in its own field, while forceful is at the same time more or less theoretical; the motive resting on the President's desire to live peacefully with Congress is not only forceful, but intensely practical.

Denies Wool Tariff Will Make Men's Suits Dearer

NEW YORK—Reports of "advances in the prices of woolen fabrics, resulting from the operation of the Dingley bill, are adding 20 or 25 per cent to the retail cost of men's clothing," are denied by the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers. They say:

"Such advances as have been made in the prices of fabrics have added at the most only a few cents to the cost of the materials entering into a suit of clothes, and are due not to any combination among the mills, nor to any tariff changes, but solely to the recovery of the wool market from the decline which followed the panic of 1907."

"While the association has no comment to make upon the apparent decrease of the clothing manufacturers to obtain greater profits, it does protest against being held responsible for these increases."

Rich Men's Lawyers Fight Against Tariff on Yachts

WASHINGTON—Whether a tariff shall be placed on ocean-going yachts, usually considered the highest form of luxury, is a question that is being quietly fought out at the capitol.

Yachts are free under the Dingley law, and although shipbuilders and others asked the House for a duty of 75 per cent, they remained free in the Payne bill. The Senate tariff bill, as it stands, places a duty of 35 per cent on all yachts and other pleasure boats. This would apply to motor boats, but it is explained that practically the only craft of this kind imported is the ocean-going yacht of the multi-millionaire.

Lawyers employed by men of wealth are actively canvassing members of the Senate and House, in an effort to have yachts made free or to give owners the option of paying an annual tonnage tax of \$7. In the case of the highest class yachts, the tonnage tax would be a very small fraction of the amount represented by a duty of 35 per cent.

Six rich men last year bought yachts abroad, at a total cost of \$3,000,000. With the Aldrich duty enforced, they would have been obliged to pay the government \$1,000,000. With a tonnage tax they would pay Uncle Sam about \$400,000 a year.

Present Tariff Program Provides for Free Hides

WASHINGTON—Free hides are assured in the tariff conference report, according to the present program, and a change is not now likely.

With free hides is to go along a reduction for about 5 per cent on certain lines of boots and shoes and leather. This is a compromise acceptable to New England and other boot and shoe men in the main, acceptable to the President and acceptable to the western cattle senators, except such irreconcilables as Senator Warren of Wyoming and Senator Carter of Montana, who continue declaring unending opposition, and insisting on a tariff of 15 per cent.

Iron ore is also to be on the free list, as well as petroleum, while coal will probably be let in at 40 cents on the ton, with the reciprocity clause out, and lumber may be put at \$12.5, although Chairman Payne is quoted as saying he will never accept a duty in excess of \$1.

The outlook Wednesday was exceedingly encouraging. Prospects were regarded as good that a conference report would be agreed on Thursday and reported to the House by Friday or at most by Saturday. The report has first to go to the House and before it can be considered must have been printed in the Congressional Record.

How many days it will be in the House is difficult to say, but guesses are that from two to five days may have to be allowed as there is considerable opposition in the House to railroading a bill. The conference report cannot be made to the Senate before being acted on in the House and how long it may be in the Senate is problematical just now, but it is thought adjournment is likely by Aug. 1, and certainly by Aug. 5.

Senator Crane is much pleased with the situation. He is extremely optimistic and is sure a "splendid bill and certainly most satisfactory" one is going to be reported from out of conference.

After the discussion of raw materials early Wednesday schedules were taken up, and many paragraphs were settled without renewal of hostilities.

The entire zinc schedule was adjusted. Spelter was made dutiable at 1½¢ a pound. Zinc in sheets will be dutiable at 1½¢, and sheets coated or plated with nickel or other metal at 2 cents.

The lead schedule and the products of lead were disposed of. The Senate and House rates on lead ore were identical, the duty being 1½¢ a pound. The House made pig lead dutiable at the same rate and the Senate provided specifically for lead dross, lead bullion, and pig lead at 2½¢ a pound.

This rate was reduced by the conference to 2 cents and as a result one eighth of a

TAFT TARIFF DINNER PROVES CONFEREES HAVE FIGHT AHEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

this view. He disclaimed intention to dictate to Congress and only pointed out the political desirability of some concession to the general demand for a revision downward.

The practical outcome of it all is that the conferees resumed their work today with a freer hand.

Presidential support is not given to the House conferees as against the Senate. Meeting the spirit of concession, the Senate conferees will endeavor to secure a compromise on hides and coal.

The probability is that iron ore and oil will be admitted free. Hides will probably be taxed 10 per cent ad valorem or 7½ per cent.

Coal will probably be fixed somewhere between 40 and 50 cents a ton.

There will be a compromise on lumber. This disposes of executive interference in tariff making. The conferees will now proceed with all possible haste to bring about the compromises and there is no reason to expect a long delay.

There is still every ground for the statement that the tariff bill will be a stiff protective measure on everything except possibly iron ore and oil, two subjects about which the public is very little concerned.

Representative Payne expressed the opinion that a conference report carrying free iron ore, coal, hides and oil could be adopted in the House, but he said that he had not canvassed the situation.

Senator Aldrich was very positive in the opinion that such a report would fail in the Senate, but he thought there could be reductions in the Senate rates, with perhaps iron ore and oil transferred to the free list, without endangering its adoption.

Some of the conferees said after the dinner that no conference report would be signed until both houses had been canvassed to the probability of its being adopted. No one can say how much this will delay adjournment of the tariff session.

All the Republicans of the conference committee were present with the exception of Senator Cullom of Illinois, who is detailed at Atlantic City. From the Senate came Messrs. Aldrich, Hale, Burrows and Penrose. From the House were Messrs. Payne, Danzell, McCall, Boutell, Calderhead and Fordney.

To meet with the conferees the President had invited Vice-President Sherman, Secretary McVeagh, Attorney-General Wickersham, Speaker Cannon, Senator Crane, Senator Root and Representative Dwight of New York, Republican "whip" of the House.

WHY AUSTRALIANS ACCEPTED U. S. BID

American Firms Outclassed British Companies in Proposals to Build a Small Arms Factory.

MELBOURNE, AUS.—Explanations of the acceptance by the commonwealth government of the tender of Pratt & Whitney, an American firm, for the erection of a small arms factory in Australia for the government, show that the British firms which made tenders were outclassed both with regard to price and time.

One English tender was \$500,000, as against \$340,000 bid by the Americans, and required three years to build as compared with the American firm's one year. The Americans allege that the British rifle factories are 20 years behind the modern continental arsenals.

Questioned in Parliament with regard to the contract, the minister of defense, Joseph Cook, said that he would willingly have made sacrifices to give the work to a British firm, but he was obliged to accept the American tender, as its conditions all round were so much better.

DECLARES PLANTS CRAVE MOISTURE

For the guidance of those who are inexperienced in plant culture it may be stated that no greenhouse plant should become quite dry at the roots from May to October, says Gardening Illustrated.

A plant comes to a standstill as soon as the roots can no longer draw up moisture; therefore there is a distinct loss of time, a certain amount of the growing season being lost. This fact is so well recognized by market growers that a man in charge will be pardoned almost any fault rather than that of neglectful watering.

cent was removed from the Senate rates on all of the paint derivatives. This action settled one of the most troublesome questions in the bill.

It was reported that the amendments increasing the internal revenue on tobacco, which were put in at the instance of Senator Beveridge, would be eliminated by the conferees. This report could not be confirmed. Information from reliable sources is to the effect that the anti-coupon provision will be retained.

Senator Cummins has been invited to take breakfast with President Taft today to discuss the attitude of the insurgents. There was also a meeting of about 20 of the anti-free raw material members of the House, at which Representative Gaines (W. Va.) presided. The leaders claimed that 39 members had signified their intention of standing together for duties on coal, hides, iron ore and oil and for higher rates on lumber than the House provided.

WRIGHT NEARING A MILE A MINUTE

Orville Flies Better Than Fifty-Four Miles an Hour and Expects to End Tests Wednesday.

WASHINGTON—Speed of 54½ miles an hour was accomplished by Orville Wright Wednesday evening at Ft. Myer. This is nearly the world's record.

On the first flight the craft remained aloft only 1 minute and 30 seconds. On his second flight the aeroplane swiftly circled a dozen times around the course. Changes in the gearing intended to give the machine a higher speed were tried. The Wrights said that they probably would be through with their work by next Wednesday, the day that the time limit expires. They do not anticipate any extension of time.

BERLIN—A company has been formed here to build a great airship garage, with attached landing and testing grounds. As the company is interested in dirigible balloons, it designs to lease about 1600 acres near Berlin, where it will build sheds and repair shops.

CALAIS—M. Bieri, the French aeronaut, has arrived here with his monoplane, and announces that he will possibly make an attempt to cross the English channel today.

Count de Lambert is trying his aeroplane at Wissau.

Hubert Latham, who made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the channel on Monday, is hastily preparing his new machine for another trial.

LATEST PAROPLANE FLYING MACHINE IS TRIED OVER DESERT

Nevada Mining Man Sells Part Interest in His Model Airship to Los Angeles Auto Dealers.

WORKED TEN YEARS

H. M. Benson, a mining man from Crescent, Nev., who contrived a flying machine, a working model of which, carrying eight pounds of lead, glided a half mile across the desert, automatically righting itself and landing as gracefully as a bird, has sold an interest in his invention to George W. Condon and Arthur Boyce, the managers of the Manhattan Automobile Storage Company of Los Angeles, says the Times of that city. Work on the construction of an airship large enough to carry two persons will begin at once.

"I call my machine a paroplane," said Benson recently. "The name is easy—parosol, parachute, and there you are—paroplane."

The "paroplane," if the term is to be accepted, is constructed on decidedly original lines. The working model was a glider, merely, a glider constructed on a new principle, but still a glider. Benson is building another and larger model on which he will mount a motor, and a gas bag to diminish the weight, but the gas bag will not be so large as to take the airship out of the heavier-than-air class.

Several details of the construction of the machine are still being guarded as secrets by the inventor. He says he worked for 10 years in the desert, experimenting with various constructions, and he does not choose to give away the fruit of all his labor.

The "paroplane" consists of a substantially constructed frame flanked by a pair of large double wings. Inside the frame is a platform occupied by the operator and passenger and the motors, which are to be five in number. Extending out from the ends of this platform are fantail, horizontal rudders.

The planes, which are to have an area of about 1200 feet, will be made of fibroid, cut into squares so as to leave openings for the escape of air heated by friction. The fibroid, as light as aluminum, is stronger and smoother than canvas. Five propellers will be used, two on each side and one in the center, and the steering will be done by means of the propellers. On the sides, under the planes that are to cover the entire machine, will be six large squares of fibroid so arranged that they may be tilted at right angles to the flight, acting as brakes when desired. The entire machine, with the three motors, is estimated to weigh about 800 pounds and is to cost about \$1200. The inventor, after consulting engineers, estimates that the airship may attain a speed of 150 miles an hour.

The gas bag will be cigar-shaped.

ORDERS NEW BOAT FOR WINTER WORK

The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company have placed with Messrs. Cammel, Laird & Co. of Birkenhead, an order for the construction of a new steamer especially adapted for winter passenger and goods traffic between the Isle of Man and England, says the London Times. The vessel, which is to be delivered in May next, will have a guaranteed speed of 19 knots. She will be of about 1500 tons burden, and will have accommodation for 1400 passengers. She will be propelled by twin screws driven by reciprocating engines, and her draught will be 12 feet.

CADETS OF RANGER AMBASSADOR REID'S GUESTS IN LONDON

(Continued from Page One.)

This included their carriages and from London, their admission to places of interest, their carriage hire and their dinner in London.

The route covered was as follows: the Tower of London and the crown jewels. Tower and London bridges over which they were driven, the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, St. Paul's Cathedral, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, the royal stables, St. James park and Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park and the Zoo.

After the cadets had visited Westminster Abbey they were driven past the offices of the American legation. Here the American flag was flying and the drays were drawn up to the curb and the cadets gave three long cheers for the flag of their home land. It caused great interest in busy London; a crowd soon gathered and the windows in the close vicinity filled with heads. Also when the boys passed the Dorchester House in Park lane, the home of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, the American flag was again cheered.

On the second day the same opportunity was given the cadets in the port watch to see London and about 40 took advantage.

On Thursday the commanding officer of the Ranger was in London and late in the afternoon he sent the following telegram:

"The American ambassador is paying our ship the unusual honor of a special reception on Thursday at 3:30. I want as many officers as possible to come and about 50 cadets."

It transpired that Mrs. Reid heard the cadets when they heard the American flag before her home and sent out and tried to intercept them, but they had driven along. She was so pleased by the orderly and businesslike way in which the cadets acted that she wished to meet them on her public reception day. In order to give the cadets more of her time she extended the time of her reception, which is from 4 to 6, to 3:30. At no expense to the cadets, about 50 of them came to London, where they took trains at Charing Cross station and proceeded to the residence of the ambassador.

The drays were drawn up before the house and the cadets formed in two and marched up the marble staircase, being received at the top by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid. While marching up the stairs the orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner," and from that they ran into "Dixie" and "Old Folks at Home" and others of the well-known songs. Many of the boys were on their first long journey from home, and many an eye welled up.

The cadets were allowed to roam at will about the beautiful rooms and enjoy the wonderful paintings. Ice and strawberries were served the cadets by the other guests of Mrs. Reid, and after a stay of more than an hour the cadets shook hands with their hosts and took their departure.

The impression that the cadets made was the subject of very pleasing comment on all sides and a great deal of dignity and importance has been added to the school by this great honor which has been conferred upon it. Having passed into the court yard the boys formed a square and three lusty cheers were given for Ambassador and Mrs. Reid. One of the pleasing incidents of the reception was the long chat that Cadet Stanton Habersham of Chilmark had with Ambassador Reid. Cadet Habersham is a grandson of Secretary Stanton of the Lincoln cabinet. Ambassador Reid knew Secretary Stanton very well, and it was quite a pleasure for him to meet the grandson of this old friend.

The rest of the week was spent by the cadets in sight-seeing and in shopping in London. The superintendent of the school has set aside a room on board the ship where the cadets can keep any of the purchases that they make during the trip. From the appearance of things it would seem that he would have to put aside another room.

On Saturday, the last day of liberty, a large program of sports was planned to take place in Gravesend at the Rocherville Gardens. The management had advertised the events in the papers and on billboards and had offered prizes. On account of the bad weather the games had to be given up. The management of the gardens felt so badly at the thought that the boys had missed their day that they sent a troupe of singers aboard Monday evening who entertained the boys for two hours on the gun deck. They also gave the prizes that they had purchased for the cadets so that they might compete for them at their earliest opportunity.

The entire ship's complement rather welcomed the next sea trip which began Tuesday morning, July 13. The next port of call was Copenhagen. Following is a list of cadets who were entertained by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Dorchester House, Park lane, London, with Capt. W. F. Low, Mrs. Low, Francis Low, Dr. E. L. Saunders, and E. S. Groves; R. W. Anderson, Rosindale; C. Bailey, Ludlow; J. L. Bailey, Watlington; E. R. Barris, Lowell; W. M. Bartlett, Nantucket; R. L. Beck, Attleboro; P. Case, Brockton; R. S. Coakley, Malden; E. L. Dean, East Boston; H. S. Dexter, Mattapoisett; W. H. Doyle, Malden; E. N. Foque, West Medford; D. J. Fulton, Wollaston; M. D. Gill, Eastham; H. C. Grover, Stoneham; S. Habersham, Chilmark; H. C. K. Hanson, Neponset; C. W. Harding, Whitman; C. E. Higgins, Orleans; J. W. Hill, Chicopee; R. F. Hines, East Boston; E. F. Holmes, Halifax; G. T. Holmes, Brockton; C. S. Hutchinson,

ONE LYNN PLANT GRANTS NEW PAY

Strikers in Shoe Packing Departments Believe They Have Won the Dispute With Today's Victory.

LYNN, Mass.—The P. J. Harney Shoe Company this morning accepted the new wage list presented by the Packing Employees' Union, thereby acceding to all the demands of the strikers. About 65 returned to the factory at noon.

The new schedule eliminates overtime work and provides for a rate of \$10 a week for experienced packers instead of \$7 or \$8. The week's work is to consist of 5½ days, Saturday afternoon work to be paid at 25 cents an hour. Apprentices will be graded up from \$6.

The union leaders regard this acceptance as a victory. The factory of Phelan & Sons is closed today, as without the assistance of the 175 packers the other 800 employees cannot work.

A mass meeting will be held tonight to take action in regard to the four organized shops that have not taken part in the strike. Little progress has been made in organizing the unaffected shops of which there are about 50.

ELECTRIC MOTOR NEEDS NO ENGINE

One of the advantages of electric traction, said Professor Dalby at the Royal Institution at London recently, was that it got rid of the dead weight of the locomotive, the motors being fixed on the axles of the passenger coach, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Without inconvenience a motor could be fixed on every axle of a train, and each axle could be made to use 150 horsepower, so that a train of 20 cars could utilize 12,000 horsepower. A train thus equipped could travel 100 miles an hour and pull 1200 tons. The largest steam locomotive was only 1000 horsepower. Railway passengers would not be persuaded to meet the expense of running trains at such a speed. Hence he thought that between towns 100 miles apart the most economical method was that of the steam locomotive.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLANS BIG BRIDGE

The fact that the Southern Pacific contemplates the construction within two years of a concrete and steel double track bridge to cost \$1,000,000 to span the Sacramento river at Sacramento was disclosed recently when T. R. Jones appeared for the company before the board of supervisors and asked for a conference between supervisors of this and Yolo counties with officials of the company to go over the plans for such a structure, says the San Francisco Call.

The new bridge will be constructed at a point several hundred feet above the present structure, thus doing away with the necessity for a sharp curve between the depot and the bridge.

CONTRACTS TO FIT UP POWER PLANTS

In the absence of Hon. Adam Beck, who has left for England, the Hon. J. S. Hendrie became acting chairman of the hydro-electric commission, says the Toronto Globe.

Contracts were signed recently for the equipment for the power and transformer stations at Niagara Falls, Dundas and other points along the line. The amount is nearly \$1,000,000, two thirds of which goes to the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, and the balance to the Canadian Westinghouse Company.

Peabody; F. T. Kebler, Rochdale; P. M. Langlands, Melrose; H. S. Leavitt, Roxbury; A. W. Long, Arlington; H. S. Lounes, Worcester; H. R. Lucy, New Bedford; J. J. Miller, Hyde Park; S. J. Miller, Fall River; J. H. Morgan, Lawrence; W. H. McKenzie, Boston; F. McMillan, Billerica; C. E. Morris, Springfield; H. C. Randlett, Winchester; E. Scheydecker, Cohasset; C. H. Seils, Cambridge; R. S. Sparrow, Eastham; R. H. Sullivan, Westfield; C. H. Tumeys, Southbridge; J. D. Turnbull, Bridgewater; F. H. Tyler, Beantown; P. F. Van Deusen, Pittsfield; R. C. Vose, Cambridge; A. L. Ware, Cambridge; F. B. Wiley, Wakefield; R. S. Wilder, Marlboro; E. B. Wyatt, Wakefield.

ENVOYS OF BOLIVIA AND ARGENTINA ARE ON THE WAY HOME

The Representatives of Both Nations in This Country Believe That There Will Be No Resort to Arms.

ATTITUDE OF BRAZIL

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Senor Fonseca, the Argentine minister, left here Wednesday evening for Antofagasta, in accordance with instructions from his government recalling him, accompanied by his wife, two secretaries and General Paula.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Senor Escalier, the minister from Bolivia to Argentina, has embarked for Montevideo. It is believed that Bolivian interests in this country will be confided to the United States legation. Argentine newspapers are unanimous in approving the attitude of the government.

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Senor Don Epifanio Portela, minister from Argentina to the United States, and Senor Joaquin Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador, are spending the summer here, and the former is in receipt of despatches from his home government, which he believes relate to the estrangement between Argentina and Bolivia.

They are in code, and he has not as yet deciphered them. Pending this, however, Minister Portela said:

"I don't expect to see any war between Argentina and Bolivia, although I know the feeling is high. Peru and Bolivia are more apt to come to arms than Argentina and Bolivia. I may say also that Chile has certain interests in the controversy, which are apt to be brought forward."

Ambassador Nabuco of Brazil said: "The boundary award is for us a case of res inter alios judicata, and since the arbitrator was chosen by Peru herself, and has decided that the viceroynalty of Lima did not extend east of the sixtieth meridian of Greenwich, the Peruvian pretension against Brazil has been by that award reduced one-half. Brazil has no reason to complain of the award."

NEW YORK—Senor J. Aguirre-Acha, Bolivian consul-general in New York, who is in charge of the Bolivian legation during the absence at home of Minister Ignacio Calderon, expresses the opinion that war between his country and Argentina is improbable.

WASHINGTON—It is unofficially stated that the influence of the United States, Brazil and Chile will be exerted to prevent a clash of arms between Argentina and Bolivia.

Chile and Brazil will remain neutral, the former, it is understood, having indicated its attitude to this government already.

FOUNTAIN GIVEN MANCHESTER, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A handsome new drinking fountain at Depot square, the gift to the city by the National Humane Alliance of New York, has been set up, and is in running order.

The fountain was made possible by the generosity of a millionaire named Hermon Leo Ensign, who left several hundred thousand dollars to be expended for dumb animals. Thus far, the alliance has set up 36 fountains in the United States, three of which are in New York state. The fountain cost \$1000 and was delivered in Manchester freight all paid. It is a handsome affair of highly polished Scotch granite, and was built in Rockland, Me.

ACCEPTS DOVER (N. H.) CALL. DOVER, N. H.—The Rev. W. Z. Bezanon of Richmond, Vt., formerly pastor of the Lawrence (Mass.) church, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Adventist church here.

JUDGE CHAMBERLAIN FAVORED. WORCESTER, Mass.—Frederick H. Chamberlain, judge of probate, is mentioned to succeed Judge Francis A. Gaskill on the superior court bench.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE. IT PAYS TO PAY CASH.

Harness Section

Carryall Harness (our leader), with all late improvements, wide Swiss breast collar, double split hip and shoulder straps, 3½ and 4 inch saddle, trimmings nickel or brass, black or russet reins. Looks like a \$50.00 outfit. Price **\$15.65**

Express Harness, heavy, in brass or nickel, extra wide, strong breast collar or hames, \$25.00 is the regular price **\$18.65**

Your choice of a good Stable Blanket or Lap Robe, 98c value for **69c**

Steamer Shawls, a new lot at from **\$2.98 to 11.98**

Regular \$1.50 Halter, 5-ring with tie, for **87c**

COLLEGE GIRLS USUALLY SEEK TEACHING AS FIRST CAREER

Inquiry Among Graduates of Four Institutions Shows Eighty Per Cent of Those Who Will Work Intend to Take Positions in Schools.

It has been interesting to learn the intentions of this year's graduates because of persistent statements which have been especially prevalent the last few years to the effect that college women are forsaking beaten paths and are rushing into business careers and all sorts of odd and unusual occupations, writes Grace A. Turkington in the Boston Transcript. It has seemed fair to assume that the colleges of greater Boston—Wellesley, Radcliffe, Tufts and Boston University—would be typical of any similar group. At any rate, the result of the investigation of this article is based wholly upon these four institutions.

The total number of graduates from these four schools, exclusive of those receiving master's degrees, was 448. As expected, Wellesley stood first in number of graduates (271). Boston University had the next largest number (83), Radcliffe 69, and Tufts 25. In the case of each institution, the persons interviewed have been deans, professors, proctors or others officially brought into close contact with the students. A large number of graduates were seen in regard to the work which they have, temporarily, at least, chosen for their career. Without exception it has been asserted by those who have been familiar with conditions of preceding years that 1909 has been especially favorable to the placing of those graduates who have sought positions. This year something like 80 per cent of the total number of graduates who have planned to get into any kind of work have already found positions. The demand for college women seems yet to be in excess of the supply. Ten years ago it would have been asserted unhesitatingly of women college graduates that the big majority went at once from college into teaching.

In general terms, 80 per cent of the graduates of this year's class from Boston University expect to teach and 60 per cent have secured positions. Almost 75 per cent of Tufts graduates also plan to become pedagogues. Of the Wellesley class, four-fifths of those who expect to work at all have registered for teaching positions, and of the Radcliffe graduates, practically all those who are searching for positions of any kind will register or have registered for teaching positions. Of these one third have already secured schools.

Each college has its employment bureau in which the graduate may register for positions. Then each city has its supply of teachers' agencies, in one or more of which any student may register by the payment of modest fees. By this means the teachers' positions really seek the college graduates. If this were not the case there would be fewer school teachers. If one is seeking a business or literary career there are a few general business agencies in good standing which

place college girls in business offices. She must enlist all her friends and must make personal application to business house after business house.

The question was put to 20 of this year's graduates who are going to teach: "Why do you wish to teach?" And the composite answer was, "I like languages (or whatever the preferred study) so much that I should not be happy if I couldn't teach it."

The missionary spirit—the wish to help in "reforming the world"—is far stronger in college girls than in college boys, and is probably stronger as they approach graduation than before. The growth of social service work of different kinds has furnished an additional outlet for the missionary spirit of college girls, with few, if any, of the drawbacks of school teaching. Most of such positions, which comprise social secretary work, settlement work, welfare work, etc., now pay excellent salaries, whose average is much above that of the average school teaching position. This year Wellesley and Radcliffe graduates were roughly divided into those who expected to teach and those who wished to take up social service work—the former being four-fifths of the total number.

One reason assigned for the popularity of philanthropic work over business careers is that a knowledge of stenography is not considered essential in the former.

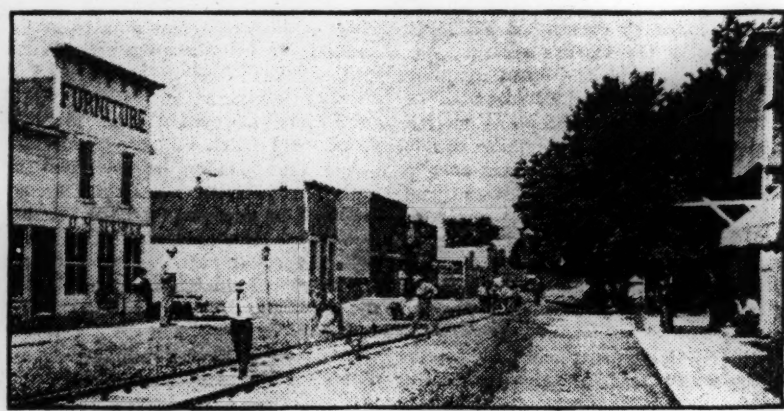
The intentions of this year's graduates show another surprise—and that is, that only a small per cent, perhaps 4 per cent, of the total group of career-seeking students are bent on literary work. This is, of course, as it ought to be, for the literary positions are few in number, small in salary, and fairly free from attractive features.

A scattering few—not more than 3 per cent—are going into the professions and general secretarial work. College women are running restaurants, raising hens, clerking, buying for drygoods stores, and a hundred other things—but they are not last year's graduates nor the year's before. Hordes rush pell mell into teaching, but many soon leave it for business.

The most interesting and surprising fact disclosed in these interviews with students and professors was that a very large per cent of the total number of graduates do not expect to do any bread-winning. Only 40 per cent of the Wellesley class have signified an intention of teaching or doing anything else; only 50 per cent of the Radcliffe class expect to work; while on the other hand practically all—or, say, 90 per cent—of the Tufts and Boston University graduates have secured, or are looking for, positions. Many of the "leisure class" will devote some time to settlement and social work without remuneration or fixed duties.

BUILDING A RAILROAD AND SEEING WHERE MONEY GOES

Unique Methods Put Into Operation in the Sale of Bonds and Construction of a Line from Covington to Crawfordsville in Indiana.



RAILROAD BUILDING IN THE TOWN OF KINGMAN, IND.

Construction on the line of the Covington & Southwestern, the bonds for which were sold at par to the residents along the right of way.

CHICAGO—The beginning of construction on the Covington & Southwestern railroad, an interurban line between Covington and Crawfordsville, Ind., is a practical illustration of the value of pluck and honesty in building a railroad.

While it is an Indiana railway, operating under an Indiana charter, the people who are building it are Chicagoans. It is a unique feat in the annals of railway building in this country, in that the bonds to furnish funds for its construction were sold at par to the residents along the right of way, instead of being underwritten by a bond and brokerage concern. Every dollar received from the sale of the bonds will be expended upon the work of construction. There are no commissions paid to any one.

Several years ago William G. Ruhl, a young telegraph operator of Chicago, was attracted to the undeveloped coal fields of that section of the country, and, seeing a chance to improve his material fortunes, made a visit there to secure coal leases. While on this mission he was impressed with the fact that a large section of thickly settled and prosperous farming country, dotted with prosperous towns and villages, was without rail connection with the outside world. Nearly half the inhabitants of two large counties were compelled to travel to the county seats by wagon.

Though possessed of little capital, Mr. Ruhl determined to try to build an electric road that would supply the needs of this section, and with his brother, Hepburn Ruhl, also a telegraph operator, and Harmon Campbell, another young

Chicagoan, they secured the right of way and organized a company.

After the surveys were made and the engineers' reports, which were very favorable, were received, they started on the hunt for money to construct the line. They had the bonds spoken for by a large underwriting firm, when the panic of 1907 put a stop to all negotiations.

Several months ago they were brought into contact with J. J. Burns of Chicago. Mr. Burns had made a specialty for some years of building interurban railroads, and with the aid of the road's sponsors he decided upon this plan:

He agreed to sell a sufficient amount of bonds at par to raise money to build the road. He would ask no commission for selling the bonds, but would take his compensation in the shape of the regular percentage for construction work. They would sell the bonds to the people along the line of the proposed railroad, requiring them to subscribe for the full amount each was to take, but with the agreement that the money should be paid in to a local bank only as the road was completed. The company would build the first mile and then the subscriptions on the bonds would be due to the amount that was expended on that mile, and so on. In this manner the bondholders could see that the money they paid for the bonds was being expended on construction work.

The road will extend from Covington 50 miles to Crawfordsville, passing through a number of prosperous inland towns. Construction work is now being done in the vicinity of and through Kingman.

LIST OF A HUNDRED BEST VOLUMES FOR TEACHERS IS READY

United States Bureau of Education Publishes Titles That Will Assist the Working Pedagogue.

LATE WORKS SHINE

A "teachers' professional library" has been prepared by the United States bureau of education, which publishes, in a recent bulletin, a classified list of 100 titles of works that will be of valuable assistance to the pedagogue.

The list by no means is intended to include the "hundred best books" on education, it is explained. It merely offers, within a reasonable compass, representative selections from those divisions of educational literature, both general and special, that are of marked interest and value to the school teachers of America. As such, it may serve to answer some of the numerous inquiries which come from teachers and librarians who have in view the formation of small working collections in the department of literature.

Thirty prominent educators, representing all sections of the country, have shared with the staff of the bureau of education in the selection of these 100 titles. In general, titles have not been included to which more than two or three of these collaborators objected; and all titles have been included which a majority of the collaborators approved. The list is restricted to works in the English language, though it contains a number of foreign books, both classical and contemporary, in translation. Other things being equal, the preference has generally been given to recent publications. The collection listed forms a part of the exhibit of the bureau of education at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle, and at the close of the exposition is to be transferred to the library of the bureau at Washington.

Of the representative books included in this list, some are the following: Essays and addresses by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on "The Meaning of Education"; essays and addresses by Dr. Charles W. Eliot on "Educational Reform"; a translation of Froebel's work, "The Education of Man"; an abridged translation of Jean Jacques Rousseau's "Emile"; or "Treatise on Education"; Herbert Spencer's "Education: Intellectual, Moral and Physical"; Francis W. Parker's "Talks on Teaching"; a translation of Froebel's "Pedagogics of the Kindergarten"; the report of the committee of ten of the National Education Association of the United States, on secondary studies; William R. Harper's "The Trend in Higher Education"; Liberty H. Bailey's "The Nature-Study Idea"; Herbert B. Hemenway's "How to Make School Gardens"; report of the committee of seven of the American Historical Association on "The Study of History in Schools"; Jeremiah W. Jenks' "Citizenship and the Schools."

Christian Workers Will Conduct Two Conventions During Coming Month



REV. WILLIAM J. COZENS, Evangelist.

OLD ORCHARD ME.—A convention of Christian Workers is announced to be held here from Aug. 24 to Sept. 6, with special meetings in the interest of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion. The Rev. William J. Cozens, the evangelist, will be leader of the convention. He is also superintendent of the Florence Crittenton league. Other speakers and soloists will include the Rev. O. P. Gifford, the Rev. Ora S. Gray, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Woodsum of Biddeford, the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Davis of Biddeford, the Rev. John A. Bowler of Warren, Mass., Miss Leclair of Biddeford, the Rev. Salem D. Towne of Boston, the Rev. S. Hooper of Old Orchard, Mrs. A. W. Richardson of Revere, Mass.

Here is the daily program: 7 a. m., morning prayer; 9, praise service; 9:30, testimonies; 9:45, address or Bible reading; 10:45, intermission (Sundays, sermon at 10:30 a. m.); 2:15, chalk talk; 3, service of song; 3:15, young people's service; 7:15, service of song; 7:30, lecture or sermon.

Mme. Mountford, the Holy Land messenger, will give a series of lectures. Previous to the meetings here Evangelist Cozens will attend a Christian Workers' convention at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, from July 31 to Aug. 8.

DEFEATS MOTION FOR WOMEN.

LONDON.—Attempts by the supporters of the suffragettes to adjourn the House in order to discuss "the infliction of punishment on the ladies," was defeated by the speaker, who refused to put the motion, on the ground that there had been no departure from the ordinary administration of law.

WRIGHT BROTHERS OWE MUCH OF THEIR SUCCESS TO SISTER

Miss Catherine, as a School Teacher, Cheered Them on and Provided Money From Her Small Savings.

BOUGHT THEIR BOOKS

Without meaning to detract in any way from the greatness of Wilbur and Orville Wright, says Hampton's Magazine, it can be claimed that but for a woman they would today probably be repairing bicycles or automobiles for a living. That woman is their sister, Miss Catherine Wright.

The sister fitted herself for teaching and secured a place in the public schools of Dayton, O. Wilbur and Orville remained at home with their parents and their sister. About the time the two brothers got through school the bicycle craze was at its height and they engaged in bicycle repairing as a business.

It was while conducting this business that they began working upon a machine which developed into a flying machine. Their original idea was to make a sort of aerial toboggan upon which a fellow could have some fun.

They constructed a plane of that kind and found that so long as it moved forward it would support them. Then the idea of attaching a motor to it and driving it forward entered their minds.

It was at this critical period in their careers that the aid of the sister was sought. She had taken an interest in the gliding machine, but when they began talking about flying machines she grew enthusiastic. Right away Wilbur and Orville, with the aid of their sister, took up the serious study of aeronautics.

They read everything printed on the subject, the sister ordering the books for them as they learned of the volumes that had appeared.

Miss Wright made the calculations and her brothers made the experiments. The three worked together. Before any demonstration was made, before her brothers had tested the machine they were building, Miss Wright knew that it was possible for a man to fly.

She was the first woman in the world to know it positively. She knew it because she herself had made the calculations. She was willing to stake what little money she had saved from her salary as a school teacher, along with the smaller amount her brothers had saved, upon the outcome of the device to be made according to her calculations. She staked it and she won.

When the machine was completed and was found to be successful and it became desirable to get in touch with the nation of the world, Miss Catherine Wright who brought the machine to the attention of the nation, had to have to be dealt with. The government representatives of the nation were received were written by this woman in the name of her brothers.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

-CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises.....4:27
Sun sets.....7:13
High tide.....2:10
Low tide.....8:40
First Quarter, July 25.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

*United States, for Copenhagen, via Christiania, July 22

*Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen, via Hamburg, July 22

*Moltke, for Mediterranean ports, via Suez, July 22

*La Bretagne, for Havre, via Cherbourg, July 22

*Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Rotterdam, July 22

*Dover, for London, via Dover, July 22

*Caledonia, for Glasgow, via London, July 22

*America, for New York, via London, July 22

*St. Louis, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, July 22

*Arabia, for Liverpool, via Q'town, July 22

*America, for Mediterranean ports, via Suez, July 22

*Minneapolis, for London, via Dover, July 22

*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen, via Hamburg, July 22

*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York, via London, July 22

*Pennsylvania, for New York, via London, July 22

*Pisa, for Philadelphia, via New York, July 22

*Deutschland, for New York, via London, July 22

*President Lincoln, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Bremen.

*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, via London, July 22

*Bremen, for New York, via London, July 22

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Havre.

*La Lorraine, for New York, via London, July 22

*La Touraine, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Antwerp.

*Kronland, for New York, via London, July 22

*Lapland, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Rotterdam.

*Rotterdam, for New York, via London, July 22

*Oscar II., for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Copenhagen.

*Oscar II., for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Genoa.

*Berlin, for New York, via London, July 22

*Duce degli Abruzzi, for New York, via London, July 22

*Koenig Luise, for New York, via London, July 22

*Regina d'Italia, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Trieste.

*Pannonia, for New York, via London, July 22

Trenton, for New York, via Q'town, July 28

St. Paul, for New York, via Q'town, July 31

Adriatic, for New York, via Q'town, Aug. 4

Sailings from London.

*Minnewaska, for New York, via Q'town, July 24

*Minnehaha, for New York, via Q'town, July 24

*Sailings from Glasgow.

*Laurentian, for Boston, via London, July 23

*Columbia, for New York, via London, July 24

*Furness, for New York, via London, July 24

*Sailings from Hamburg.

*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York, via London, July 22

*Pennsylvania, for New York, via London, July 22

*Pisa, for Philadelphia, via New York, July 22

*Deutschland, for New York, via London, July 22

*President Lincoln, for New York, via London, July 22

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*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, via London, July 22

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*Sailings from Copenhagen.

*Oscar II., for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Genoa.

*Berlin, for New York, via London, July 22

*Duce degli Abruzzi, for New York, via London, July 22

*Koenig Luise, for New York, via London, July 22

*Regina d'Italia, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Trieste.

*Pannonia, for New York, via London, July 22

*Regina d'Italia, for New York, via London, July 22

*Pannonia, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Naples.

*Carpathia, for New York, via London, July 22

*Berlin, for New York, via London, July 22

*Duce degli Abruzzi, for New York, via London, July 22

*Koenig Luise, for New York, via London, July 22

*Regina d'Italia, for New York, via London, July 22

*Sailings from Genoa.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Manager Morison of the Orpheum Theater announces that "Joan of Arc" will be continued next week, as the unusual number of orders for seats has practically sold out the playhouse for the remainder of this week, and the demands appear to be on the increase.

The Fadette Women's Orchestra of 40 players begins an extended engagement at Keith's next Monday. The Romany Opera Company are giving their final concerts this week.

The season will be opened at the Holis Street Theater by Robert Edson in "The Noble Spaniard," at the Colonial Theater by "The Round-Up," at the Park Theater probably by "On the Eve," at the Boston Theater by "The Three Twins."

At the Tremont Theater preparations are being made for an early opening of a new opera, which will run out the summer.

The Majestic Theater will open about the middle of August with a musical comedy now playing in New York.

THE THEATER IN LONDON.

Sir Herbert Beerhohn Tree will visit this country some time before the first of next year, according to a statement made yesterday by William A. Brady on his return from Europe. Sir Herbert will be here no more than 10 weeks in all and will act in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Washington only. His repertoire will include "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," "The School for Scandal," "Oliver Twist," "The Newcomers," "Faust," "Trilby," "The Red Lamp," and "The Man Who Was."

Mr. Brady, the American manager, has secured for next season several plays by English writers. They include a new comedy to be produced by Frank Curzon at Wyndham's Theater early in August. It is now called "A Supper for Two," but a change of name is likely. It is from the pen of Frederick Londale. Mr. Brady also has two plays by James Fagan, "The Prayer of the Sword" and "Hawthorne, U. S. A." From Cosmo Hamilton he has a play called "The Master Key" from William J. Locke, a comedy called "The Whirlwinds," from J. Stanley Hughes and C. Aubrey Smith a dramatization of the novel by Harrison Rhodes entitled "A Flight to Eden," and from Harrison Rhodes and Cosmo Gordon Lennox a comedy called "The Machinations of Charles Edwards." Mr. Brady has entered into an agreement with Frank Curzon for the production in London of Miss Margaret Mayo's American play, "Polly of the Circus."

George Alexander will reopen the St. James Theater Sept. 2 with a new play by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, to be called "Mid-Channel." Miss Irene Vanbrugh will be in the cast, but there is no part

for Mr. Alexander. Later in the season he will appear at the St. James in a play now being written by R. C. Carton. He also has a play from the pen of Cosmo Gordon Lennox. Mr. Alexander also plans to produce "Henry VIII," in which he will appear as Cardinal Wolsey, and be assisted by Miss Ellen Terry.

To piece out the program when Bernard Shaw's "Press Cuttings" was offered recently, Forbes-Robertson gave his noted rendering of parts of "The Ancient Mariner."

NOTES.

In a recent period of four months the Berlin censor banned 16 plays.

Henri Lavedan, the noted French author, has completed a new play which is to be produced at the Comedie Francaise in the fall.

An adaptation of Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone" is meeting with moderate success on a Parisian stage.

Sydney Drew has made his humorous vaudeville sketch, "Billy's Tombstone," into a three-act play. The piece is now in rehearsal and will be produced in a few weeks.

Miss Laura Nelson Hall is to become a star under the direction of Brooks & Dillingham. She has done excellent work, notably in the leading role of "The Three of Us."

Clay Clement will play one of the leading roles in Broadhurst's "The Dollar Mark," which opens at Wallack's Theater, New York, in August.

George Primrose has begun his thirtieth year with his minstrel troupe.

The Shuberts announce that they have assumed the lease and management of Harmanus Bleeker Hall in Albany.

A French version of Sutro's "John Gayde's Honor" has been made, and will shortly be produced at the Vaudeville, Paris.

Miss Dorothy Donnelly is to have the star role in "Madame X," the drama from the French which Henry W. Savage will produce soon in Chicago for the first time in America.

FRANCE BUYS U. S. PAINTING. PARIS—"The Canal in Winter," by E. W. Redfield of Centre Bridge, Pa., the only American picture to receive a medal at the Spring Salon of the Society of French Artists, has been purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg gallery.

FLOWERS

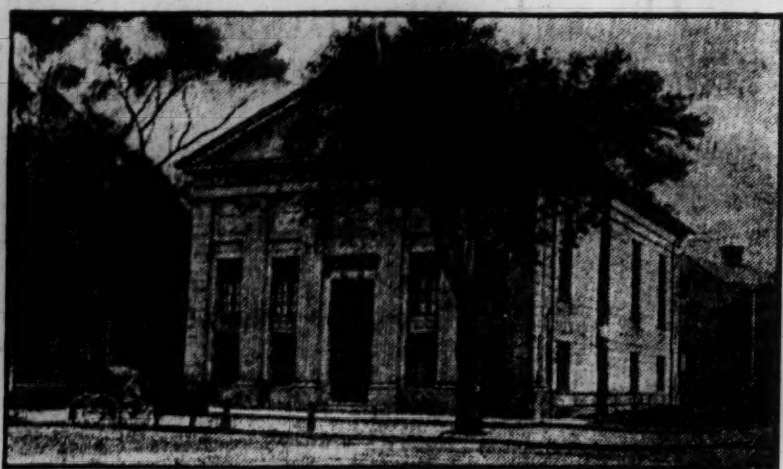
EITHER loose or made up into beautiful and artistic arrangements for any purpose required at most reasonable prices. We also offer helpful suggestions. Telephone orders very carefully attended to. J. NEWMAN & SONS, 24 Tremont St. Tel. 4410 Main.

Do You Know How ... TO ... Take Photographs?

If You Do, boys and girls, now is the time to get busy. It will not be work but pleasure, and you may get an extra dollar or two in your vacation season.

The Monitor wants

Quincy City Hall Has Great History



CITY HALL, QUINCY.

Granite building was originally built in 1844 and has been used for many purposes when the place was a town and later when it became a city.

THE old building that now does duty as Quincy's City Hall stands opposite the historic First Church and is one of the landmarks of the city's earlier days. The building was originally built in 1844.

Here the boards of selectmen that governed the old town held their weekly meetings to transact the business of the citizens. In addition to doing duty as a town hall it was also the location for many years of one of the town's banking institutions. On the upper floor was the hall where the social events of the town were held. When the town became a city in 1888 the building was remodeled somewhat, as far as the interior arrangements were concerned, so

as to provide offices for the various city officials.

The use of the hall for social gatherings was given up and the hall fitted as a chamber for the city council. In 1892 the building was again remodeled to meet the pressing needs of a fast growing city. In the basement were fitted offices for several of the departments. It is interesting to note, however, that during all the many changes the exterior of the building is practically the same today as it was the day it was built.

The building today is considered not just what it should be for a city like Quincy and it can not be many years before a new city hall will be necessary.

FARMS ARE MAKING RECORD YIELD THIS SEASON, SAYS BROWN

NEW YORK—"The crop this year will be enormous, both in yield and in value," said Pres. W. C. Brown, who has just returned from a western trip, at a meeting of New York Central directors. "The agricultural prosperity of the country is amazing. The farmer will receive a greater return for his product than ever before."

"I went to my boyhood home in Iowa and found there that the farmers are receiving \$1.25 a bushel for their wheat at their nearest railway station, 65 cents a bushel for their corn and 7 cents a pound for their cattle on the hoof. This is unprecedented and means unprecedented prosperity."

Senator Depew, who came over from Washington to attend the meeting, said: "The farmer is the rich man of the country today. He never before enjoyed such high prices for his product or was blessed with such bountiful crops. I judge the progress of prosperity by railroad receipts. For the last two months the receipts have been 25 per cent better than last year and equal to those of 1907. The great crops will tax the capacity of the roads, but they are in better condition to meet them than ever before."

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FOR MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Y. M. C. A. building committee has decided to accept the sketches and plans for the new structure on Mechanic street, as submitted by Architect William M. Butterfield and to engage H. H. Hussey of Chicago as consulting engineer. Mr. Hussey has been engaged in the erection of 36 Y. M. C. A. buildings throughout the country.

The plans for Mr. Butterfield call for the erection of a four-story building, containing all modern improvements. Five sets of plans failed to satisfy the committee.

CRANES PAY HALF OF TOWN'S TAXES

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Out of \$56,501 raised by taxation in Dalton this year the Crane family pays \$35,149, divided as follows:

Senator Crane \$6965, Zenas Crane \$5879, Frederick G. Crane \$5500, Miss Clara L. Crane \$560, Charles K. Crane \$240, Zenas Marshall Crane \$224, Mrs. L. F. Crane \$670, Winthrop M. Crane Jr. \$668, Winthrop M. Crane trustee \$108, Crane & Co. \$3455, Z. and W. M. Crane \$7430, Old Berkshire Mills Company, Z. and W. M. Crane, \$2723, Jeanie L. C. Couch \$697.

BILL TO ADVANCE PORTLAND CLOCKS

PORTLAND, Me.—Provision for setting the city clocks ahead one hour from May 1 to Oct. 1, is incorporated in an ordinance to be recommended to the city council for passage.

This is following out the idea of Cincinnati, which has adopted a similar ordinance, and in line with the law passed in England recommending the "more daylight" idea.

SPECIAL PROGRAM AT THE WEIRS.

LACONIA, N. H.—Everything indicates that Saturday, July 24, will be the biggest day ever seen at The Weirs, when, in connection with the races by the Winnepesaukee Yacht Club, there will be a special program.

Fourteen Latest Methods of Artificial Irrigation Are to Be Exhibited at Spokane National Congress

Fifteen-Acre Tract to Be Devoted to Illustration of Different Plans at August Meeting.

EXPERTS IN CHARGE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Fourteen approved methods of irrigating, adapted to practically every kind of land and the various tree, root and vine crops, will be exhibited on a 15-acre tract in the Spokane valley within a stone's throw of the city limits in connection with the seventeenth sessions of the national irrigation congress in Spokane Aug. 9 to 14.

The purpose is to afford the delegates to the congress and visitors an opportunity to study the best known means of supplying moisture by artificial means to orchards, berry and sugar beet fields, vineyards and hay and grain

lands. There will also be exhibitions by manufacturers of apparatus used in modern irrigation. Ten acres of land has been set aside for displays of machinery.

What is considered by experts to be the acme of perfected irrigation and at the same time the most economical method will be shown in the use of porous tile pipe laid under the ground. The principle is the antithesis of drainage in that the pores and joints of the pipe give out sufficient water to supply the plant life above them. This plan is declared to be practicable in supplying moisture for fruit trees, vegetables, berries and almost every kind of product, the advantage being that the water carried by the pipes is discharged directly below the roots of the plants, instead of on the surface of the soil.

In comparison with the foregoing plan there will be shown the primitive method, practiced by irrigators before it was learned how to distribute water economically and to the best advantage. No grading or leveling was done on this tract; in fact, in contour it is as nature left it. Water is taken to the highest point on the land to distribute itself over the ground. The idea in this is to

Underground Distribution of Water to Nourish Vegetation Is One of Most Approved Ways.

AIMING AT ECONOMY

show waste of water and soil by washing and erosion.

The individual system, also to be shown, calls for piping water to every tree. To make it effective the water must have a head. The pipe, which may be small, is run to within three feet of a tree to discharge water into a circular ditch or basin built around the tree. This method is desirable in districts where a small amount of water is desired to do a large amount of irrigating. There is no loss from evaporation or seepage, and only the ground in which the tree grows receives the water. The cost of installing this system is much larger than for the open ditch or flume system, but the difference is soon made up on the cost of water, or where it is paid for by the acre-foot.

JUSTICE BREWER CALLS INCOME TAX ENTERING WEDGE

MILWAUKEE — Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court in a speech here said:

"Under the hue and cry of today we must have an income tax, which means a tax upon all incomes, and if that power to tax all incomes is given to the government, we will see the states taxed, not out of their existence, but out of their vitality. The idea leads up to the question of placing the entire power in the control of the nation and the state is left out of the matter."

The justice's speech touched on various topics. Referring to the public debt, Justice Brewer said:

"At the close of the civil war we began paying the debt of that war, and we kept on paying the debt. Owing to the unwise attitude of the political leaders and the President who spoke of 'me and my navy,' we have piled up public debts for vessels which will rust before they are used."

"Then there is the question of female franchise. This is a question that cannot be ignored. They are appealing to our intelligence, and we must meet the subject. If it is for their interest that they should vote, then it is for the interest of the nation."

With reference to his remaining a member of the supreme court, Justice Brewer said:

"There are four men on the supreme bench who could retire. I told my wife I should retire, because the statute said I could do so. 'I don't care what the statute says, you can't do it,' she said. That seemed to settle my status."

GRANGE MEETINGS IN GRANITE STATE

DOVER, N. H.—The New Hampshire State Grange is now holding a series of field meetings throughout the state. Already seven meetings have been held and the coming month there are 11 more to be held.

The grange has had the services of C. B. Richardson, master of the Massachusetts State Grange also George S. Ladd and former Gov. C. J. Bell of Vermont.

The meetings the coming month are announced as follows: Aug. 3, East Hampton; Aug. 4, Eastern New Hampshire; Aug. 5, East Rockingham; Aug. 6, Raymond; Aug. 7, Concord; Aug. 10 and 11, Hillsborough and Union places not yet selected; Aug. 12, The Weirs; Aug. 13, Suncook valley and Cheshire county not yet arranged for.

GRANGE TO HOLD OUTING.

DOVER, N. H.—The Eastern New Hampshire Pomona Grange will hold their twenty-fifth annual field meeting and picnic at Central park, Aug. 4.

From Boston TO ANY POINT ON THE Maine Coast

York Beach	40 cents
Wells Beach	50 "
Portland	60 "
Bath	70 "
Lewiston	75 "
Augusta	90 "
Rockland	95 "
Bar Harbor	1.25 "
Bangor	1.25 "
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All the way and back over the Telephone.

Have a personal conversation. A messenger sent to bring your party to the nearest telephone if necessary, for a small additional charge. TALK THREE MINUTES.

Ask for the "Toll Operator" at any telephone or Pay Station.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CHAUCER EXHIBIT AT CITY LIBRARY

Fine Arts Department Arranges Display in Connection With Pageant to Be Given at Gloucester.

As an aid to students of the pageant of the Canterbury Pilgrims, to be presented at Gloucester on Aug. 4, the Boston Public Library management has arranged a display of Chaucer books and manuscripts in the fine arts department. Some of the rarest books are contributed by the library of Harvard College. The exhibit is thus classified:

Group I. Chaucer's works. Early lives of Chaucer, etc.—Nos. 1-9, editions of Chaucer's complete works; 10-11, editions of the Canterbury Tales; 12-16, editions of separate works; 17-19, early lives of Chaucer; 20, facsimiles of manuscripts of Chaucer; 21, "Observations on the Language of Chaucer" (Child).

Group II. Editions of Chaucer's contemporaries. Manuscripts, dating approximately from Chaucer's period, of works with which he was familiar—22-23, editions of John Gower; 24-25, editions of William Langland; 26-30, editions of John Lydgate; 31-32, manuscripts of Ovid; 33, manuscripts of Boethius; 34-35, manuscripts of the Bible; 36, manuscript of Richard Rolle; 37, manuscript of Aristotle.

Group III. Manuscripts and printed copies of certain of Chaucer's sources—38, manuscript of Guido delle Colonne; 39, manuscript of medieval sermon-book; 40-41, editions of Boethius, De Consolatione; 42, manuscript of Roman de la Rose; 43, facsimile of a reprint of Guillaume de Guilleville's "The Book of the Pilgrimage of the Soule," printed by Caxton, A. D. 1483.

Group IV. Pictures—44-52, portraits of Chaucer; 53-73, portraits of Chaucer's contemporaries; 74-101, Chaucer's England, Canterbury, The Pilgrim's Way from Winchester to Canterbury; 102-105, illustrations of the Canterbury Pilgrims; 106-128, historical events of Chaucer's times; 129-183, costumes of the fourteenth century; 184-199, tournaments, arms and armor, fourteenth century.

BOSTON CANOEIST RETURNING TODAY

NEW YORK—N. W. Ladd, a Boston lawyer, left the Tower Ridge Yacht Club at Hastings today for his home after spending the night with the men who rescued him from the Hudson river when his sailing canoe overturned. Beyond a wetting, Mr. Ladd was little the worse for his adventure.

Mr. Ladd, who is an expert canoeist and a member of the Boston Canoe Club, was on his way from Boston on a trip to Lake Champlain and the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Ladd said today that he would return to Boston, get another canoe and begin the trip again.

FINANCIER MORGAN BACK FROM EUROPE WITH ART OBJECTS

NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan, who departed for Europe Feb. 2, is back in New York. He was at his desk in the financial district this morning.

Mr. Morgan declared \$30,000 worth of art objects, which will be released when he has filed the requisite bond with the customs authorities. He declined to say what new treasures he had purchased abroad, or whether he would bring any of his London collection to New York in the event of tariff adjustment favorable to the importation of art objects.

"They look pretty well in London," he said, with a smile.

Financial conditions abroad in general were good, said Mr. Morgan. He showed interest in the progress at Washington on the tariff bill, but made no predictions as to the outcome. Concerning the attempts of American financiers, headed by himself, to list U. S. Steel common on the Paris bourse, Morgan said it is in the hands of the French government and must work itself out.

Morgan to Give Museum Pictures, Assents Dealer

LONDON—T. J. Blakeslee, the New York art dealer, who has been in Europe since May buying pictures, says he has excelled all his former yearly purchases by many thousand pounds. Among his purchases is a celebrated Rubens which belonged to Lord Ashburton, whose collection was bought about a year ago for \$1,000,000, it is said. The Rubens Mr. Blakeslee secured represents "Diana and Her Nymphs."

"All my important purchases," said Mr. Blakeslee, "I shall leave here in storage until the tariff bill is settled and operative. Many American dealers who have been in Europe this season are going to do the same. I was with J. Pierpont Morgan in his house at Princess Gate just before he sailed. My impression is that he will take over a great many of his finest works of art as soon as the tariff bill becomes operative."

"I think he will deposit in the Metropolitan museum his great pictures, such as the 'Duchess of Devonshire,' by Gainsborough, for which he paid \$100,000; a portrait by Reynolds, \$125,000; the 'Dutch Burgomaster,' by Rembrandt, \$200,000; 'Lady Hamilton,' by Romney, and his superb Turner."

LONG BRANCH HOTELS BURN.

NEW YORK—Fire destroyed 14 buildings at West End in Long Branch Wednesday, causing a loss of about \$80,000. All occupants of the Hotel Keller, the Cliff House and Hotel Ambleside escaped but the buildings burned.

PRETTY RESORT IN VERMONT IS A MECCA FOR THE GOLFERS

Three Tournaments Held at Manchester Annually by the Ekwanok Club—Village Has Four Miles of White Marble Walks—Its Library and Seminary.



MARK SKINNER LIBRARY, MANCHESTER, VT.

Built by Mrs. Frances Skinner Willing, in memory of her father, Judge Mark Skinner of Chicago.

MANCHESTER, Vt.—The summer mecca of the country's best golfers and of scores of city residents who seek the wide spaces during the vacation months, this village is noted as one of the most beautiful in the Green Mountain state.

Besides being a popular resort, on the line of the Rutland railroad, Manchester, situated about midway between New York, Boston and Montreal, is the home of a golf club famous for its three summer tournaments annually, the first of which this year was held last week. Before 1899 the golf enthusiasts of the village, aided by some of the summer residents, maintained a course of nine holes on the sand hills east of the village. In that year the Ekwanok Golf Club was incorporated, with an 18-hole course, the hazards of which are practically natural. The course, one of the finest in the country, is 6000 yards long, and over it most of the noted players have driven. The club maintains a clubhouse at the southern end of the village. Tournaments are held in July, August and September.

A feature of the village which attracts first attention is the four miles of white marble walks down the main street, which is shaded with maples and elms and bordered by well-kept lawns. There

is an abundant supply of pure, soft water with a spring half way up Mount Equinox. There are five miles of village-owned sewers.

The village boasts of a coeducational seminary, Burr and Burton, which was incorporated in 1820.

The public spirit of the citizens is shown in the village library history. In 1892 a small library organization was effected. It was maintained for five years, during which the home of the library was moved five times, and the members of the executive board performed the duties of janitors as well as librarians. In July, 1897, this little library, grown to about 2000 volumes, was merged into the Mark Skinner Library, the building for which was erected by Mrs. Frances Skinner Willing in memory of her father, Judge Mark Skinner of Chicago. The library has now over 16,000 volumes.

Another attraction to the visitor is the soldiers' monument, situated on the main street nearly in front of the Congregational Church. The base and shaft are of Vermont granite quarried in Woodbury, and the shaft is surmounted by a statue of Ethan Allen, done in Rhode Island granite. On the four sides are the names of the Manchester soldiers in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the civil war.

WORLD'S Y. M. C. A. HOME IS STARTED

The Representatives of Many Countries Help to Break Ground for Memorial to Founder in London.

LONDON—Representatives of many nations saw ground broken for the \$750,000 Central Young Men's Christian Association building, which is to be put up in Tottenham Court road as a memorial to the association's founder, Sir George Williams, by the 8000 associations scattered through the world.

Lord Kinnaird turned the first sod, and delegates of the United States, Canada, Germany, France, China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Turkey, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Scotland, Ireland and Wales followed him in the use of the spade.

The American Young Men's Christian Association contributed, largely to the memorial plans, which include a technical college and a hostelry providing living accommodations for 200 or 300 members.

NEWPORT PASTOR IS TO COME HERE

NEWPORT, R. I.—The Rev. James Austin Richards, for the last four years pastor of the United Congregational Church here, has accepted the call to the Mt. Vernon Church of Boston.

The Rev. Mr. Richards was graduated from Harvard in 1900.

JAPAN ASKS PEACE LAWYERS ARE TOLD BY CONSUL-GENERAL

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Kokichi Midzuno, the Japanese consul-general, in addressing the Commercial Law League of America Wednesday night at a banquet said: "The aim of Japan is peace and the introduction of the occidental to the oriental for the well being and prosperity of both."

F. L. Siddons of Washington was the toastmaster, and following the Japanese consul-general, Judge Charles F. Moore of New York spoke on "The Average Man"; Roswell P. Burchard of Little Compton, speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, spoke on "The Law in Business"; Henry Deutsch of Minneapolis spoke on "The Convention of 1908"; and John Temple Graves of New York spoke on "The Reign of Law."

Consul-General Midzuno in his speech said that Asia now offered the greatest attractions to the commerce of the whole world, and particularly to the United States.

An urgent plea to relieve the congested centers of the country of their alien population by distributing them in sections where they could obtain remunerative employment was made by Ormsby McHarg, assistant secretary of the department of commerce and labor.

Children and Young People

Throughout the United States

WHO wish to be employed during the summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to the Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.

COAL LANDS WORTH MILLIONS RESTORED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN

WASHINGTON—The general land office has just classified as coal land and restored to the public domain the unappropriated lands in township 21 north, range 102 west, sixth principal meridian, Evanston land district, Wyoming, fixing the price for disposal of the tracts therein in some cases as high as \$300 an acre.

This price was made on recommendation of the geological survey, and the classification and valuation is based upon accurate information secured by that bureau as to the character of the tracts, the quality of the coal, the extent of the coal measures, etc., which was obtained by examining the openings, making drilling tests and actual inspection of the ground. The coal is of the finest in the West, in some places as much as 30 feet thick.

This township was included in the lands involved in what was known as the Horse Thief Canon cases. Some months ago, upon investigations made by special agents of the general land office, it was discovered that the title to much of the most valuable coal lands in this part of Wyoming had been secured from the government through a system of fraudulent operations, and suit was instituted against the patentees to recover the lands.

After suit was filed the defendants recovered the lands to the government and paid about \$40,000 for the coal they had extracted in opening the mines on the lands. The lands thus recovered have been withheld from sale until examined by the geological survey and their values ascertained.

This is a striking instance of results obtained through investigations made by the special service force of the general land office, and the policy of disposing of the public lands containing coal at prices based upon their intrinsic values for coal.

Under the former method of disposing of coal lands, these lands were subject to sale at \$10 and \$20 an acre, or a total price for the township of about \$450,000, if sold at the maximum price. At the prices now fixed, based upon less than 3 cents a ton for the estimated coal, the lands in this township are worth \$8,134,000, or an increase of over \$7,500,000 above the former price.

During the month of June lands which had been withdrawn were classified and restored to entry under the coal land laws, the total valuation of which amounted to \$18,543,232. At the old prices these lands were worth \$7,650,000, thus showing an increase of about \$11,000,000 over the old price.

The action on these coal lands is indicative of the general policy of Secretary Ballinger in safeguarding the public assets while at the same time giving opportunity for their development.

FLEET TRIES OUT NAVAL RESERVES

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Attention is being given the naval reserves from Rhode Island and Connecticut by the instructors on the Atlantic fleet where the reserves are stationed.

The fire control and other drills were practised Wednesday, the naval reserves getting their first introduction to battle tactics on the sea. The reserves are to be exercised in sail-cutter handling, squadron formation tomorrow.

Only one battleship, said to be the Wisconsin, was in sight at dark Wednesday night. That craft had lain five miles southeast of the harbor all day at target practice.

During Wednesday forenoon several other ships were inside the harbor, but they slipped quietly away one by one between noon and 4 o'clock.

PATTEN IS GOING TO VISIT EUROPE

CHICAGO—James Patten announces today that he is again through with "corners" and grain manipulation and is going to Europe.

He dumped 4,000,000 bushels of July wheat in the pit Wednesday and smashed the price about three cents a bushel. He has been selling out since he put the price to \$1.29 a week ago.

Mr. Patten has also been a heavy seller of cotton. He took on a big line around 9.50 and he is said to have overplayed his market. All his cotton still shows a big profit. According to persons in close touch with the plunger he has made \$4,000,000 on his May and July deals.

BOSTONIAN HEADS STATIONERY MEN

Frank W. Bailey, treasurer of the Thorp & Martin Company of Boston, was Wednesday at the national convention in Toledo, elected president of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers of the United States of America.

Mr. Bailey for many years has been very active in the work both of the local stationers' association and the national. He is a member of the Boston Merchants Association and a director of the Boston Penny Savings Bank.

CANADA AFTER AFRICAN MAIZE.

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—The government of Canada has been making inquiries here as to the prospects of opening up a trade in white maize from this country to Canada. If South African exporters can compete with the United States in this product a very large business can be done, particularly in the Eastern provinces, Montreal and Toronto.

TURKEY IN SILENCE PREPARES DEFENSE OF CRETAN RIGHTS

(Continued from Page One.)

that of Greece and Rome. Contemporaneous this civilization may have been with Egyptian civilization, but in some of its more highly perfected arts it excelled them all, although there are indications that point to the Aegean culture, which that of Crete is believed to have dominated, having either influenced or been influenced by that of Greece to a formative degree.

About three miles from the northern coast of the island, to the northeastward of Mt. Ida and therefore to the westward of this town, lies the site of Knossos, the capital of the ancient Cretan realm, where a vast amount of creditable synthetic work has been done in piecing together the story of the past. Here abundant evidence has been found to establish historical bases for much that had been considered fabulous.

It has been established that King Minos, whose identity has been invested with much mythical lore, was a real personage, and that Knossos was his seat of power. In fact, the most notable discovery on this site was that by Dr. Arthur Evans of Oxford university, of an extensive palace, covering acres of ground, the complexity of whose internal arrangements is believed to have given rise to the legend of the labyrinth. Here have been discovered evidences of a state of social, industrial and political development more advanced, more complicated than anything which historians previously would have cared to have attributed to the 18th century, B. C.

In fact, the study of the Minoan chronology is a thing by itself. A systematic investigation is now under way to determine the successive stages of the development of Cretan culture, from the neolithic age down to the time of Solon. In other sites of the same period as Knossos fragments of pottery packed beneath the dirt floors of the dwellings indicate an earlier occupancy of the sites. This earlier occupancy is ascribed to the third millennium, B. C., known for archaeological purposes as the early Minoan III. period.

Houses built in stories and placed snugly together as in the villages of modern Crete, stairways, streets and many of the public utilities of a civic community characterize the sites that have been disclosed. Some of the most elaborate and beautiful specimens of the goldsmith's art that has come down from ancient times reveal characteristics of the Minoan or Aegean people. That they were navigators—an obvious fact—is confirmed by representations of boats in gold work. It also appears that they used horses, from a relief of a chieftain in a chariot pursuing an enemy who brandishes a weapon of a pattern characteristic of the Danubian peoples.

Antiquarians believe the Aegean civilization to have developed locally, from rude stone age beginnings, not to have been borrowed from outside sources, and to have been brought down through the bronze age. But although the Knossos palace was ruined about 1400 B. C., the articles of the succeeding era do not show the iron age influence, although discoveries made outside of Knossos indicate Minoan survival to a time when an iron-using race had appeared in the Aegean. Nevertheless, during the middle Minoan period, without iron, Crete rose to a height of artistic achievement which compels revision of the artistic estimates set upon various peoples of the ancients.

Some authorities have conceded the supremacy of the Aegean artists over the Egyptians in their appreciation of color. The elegant appointments, the painted potteries that adorned the interior of the better class houses attest the quality of the art of the people. Gold chains have been found showing a degree of skill unsurpassed in that early age while the stone vases, thin as eggshells, and varying from the size of thimbles to two feet in height, have been rivalled only in Egypt, the land once credited with pre-eminence in the art of hollowing stone, with whose people the Aegean folk undoubtedly had trade and possibly race connection.

Before the discoveries made in the little island of Mochlos, an appendage of the Cretan mainland, by R. B. Seager, an American explorer, stone cutting was supposed to have flourished most in the late Minoan II. period, but now the earlier Minoan III. period is recognized as the age of vases par excellence. Prehistoric cities of the Peloponnesian peninsula were tributary to Knossos and imported fine Cretan products.

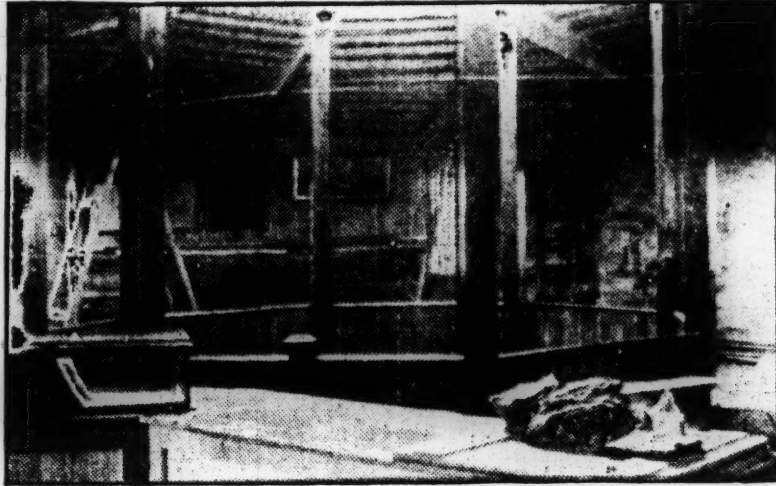
On the island of Psira, a few miles off the coast of Crete, the explorer Seager discovered a town built upon the cliffs overlooking an excellent harbor, the key to the site. The houses, of limestone or slate, quarried in the island, are built along narrow, paved streets, which rise by means of stairways of the same breadth to the cliff-top. This is understood to have been an outpost of the Cretan maritime empire contemporary with the glories of the Knossos palace. It was abandoned when the kingdom fell, but in the days of Roman dominance the site was occupied again.

ATHENS—A new cabinet has been formed in the effort of the government to stave off hostilities with Turkey over Crete. M. Rhalis, who was called upon a few days ago to form the new cabinet, has made it a condition of his acceptance that the Chamber be dissolved. The King has sanctioned this and has approved the new ministry, of which M. Rhalis is premier and finance minister, Christaki Zografos foreign minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Manoussojannaki minister of war, Captain Miasoulis minister of marine, M. Stalos minister of interior.

Maine Is Celebrating Today the Rebuilding of The Castle of Famous Old Ft. William Henry

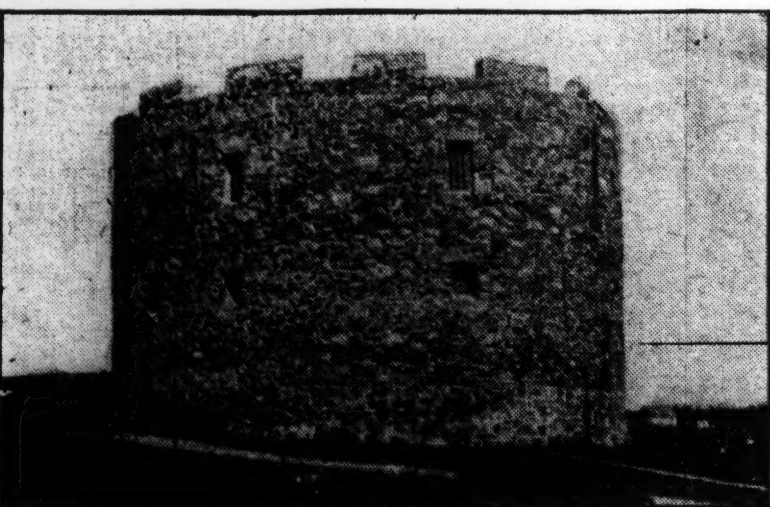
PEMAQUID BEACH, Me.—Today took place the dedication of the restored castle of Ft. William Henry, erected above the ruins of the third fort built at this historic spot.

The first defense here was Ft. Pemaquid, built in 1631; and a second, Ft. Charles, was erected at Pemaquid beach in 1677, standing 12 years. In 1702 Sir William Phipps, first American Governor of the colonies, recognizing the importance of this place for coast defense, caused to be built of solid stone and masonry at a cost of nearly £20,000, Ft. William Henry. In this century it gradually became an irregular heap of rocks and debris remained to mark its place. Some 20 years ago J. Henry Cartland, who came here summers and now lives here the year round, became interested in the relics and ruins which were from time to time unearthed in process of cultivation of the land and began to investigate systematically and finally to uncover and unearth so much



INTERIOR OF RESTORED CASTLE AT PEMAQUID, ME.

The picture shows enclosed center space allowing a person to step upon the top of the famous Pemaquid rock. All around this room are to be arranged pictures, relics, etc. Two floors below is the old magazine of the ancient Ft. William Henry, partly under the rock.



VIEW OF CASTLE OF FT. WILLIAM HENRY FROM SEA SIDE.

As restored by the state of Maine, to be dedicated as a repository of books and relics relating to Pemaquid's history.

of historical value that he interested other people.

A Pemaquid improvement association was formed for the purpose of restoring and searching for these valuable things. Then the state was persuaded to take over the land and make an appropriation. A commission was appointed to take over the land and make an appropriation. A commission was appointed to direct the work of restoration, and it was determined to rebuild the castle of the fort and within its walls gather all obtainable relics of ancient Pemaquid.

This week Mr. Cartland saw the achievement of his hopes and of over 20 years of industrious research and personal labor. The Ft. William Henry is restored. Many people were present at the dedication.

Gov. Bert M. Fernald, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, the Hon. J. F. Baxter of Portland, the Rev. Mr. Lee of Newcastle

and the Rev. John H. Cutler of Pawtucket, R. I., and others told the story of ancient Pemaquid.

There were many things of interest for the visitors to inspect. Remains of ancient dishes, furniture and other belongings of those olden colonists were in evidence. Indian arrowheads, flints, shot and fragments of shell, a small cannon and numerous cannon balls, portraits of the early commanders of the forts and plans of the strongholds, the ancient cellars, the old fort house, the ancient pavings laid 300 years ago, the primitive utensils and crude weapons of those early days were shown.

The castle of old Fort William Henry, reproduced over Pemaquid Fort Rock, marks the place of the first recorded landing of English-speaking colonists in New England.

Landings took place here Aug. 8 and 10, 1607, and the people were members

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—Negotiations for refunding the public debt of Honduras by American bankers are in progress. It is understood the debt is something less than \$100,000,000. The bonds are largely held in England.

SAN FRANCISCO—The executive committee of 25 representing the San Francisco citizens' committee of 200 has endorsed William Crocker for mayor and Charles M. Fickert for district attorney by practically a unanimous vote.

NEW YORK—The appraisers' report shows that Oliver H. P. Belmont left an estate valued at \$1,094,955, on which Mrs. Alva E. Belmont, the sole beneficiary under the will, must pay an inheritance tax of \$10,840.

NEWPORT TO HAVE ITS EXCURSIONS

NEWPORT, R. I.—The Boston "dollar excursions" to Newport will be restored. The New Haven road's representative has reached that agreement with the Newport municipal committee appointed to look into the matter.

The committee had intended to go to Boston to urge that the railroad put the weekly excursion trains to Newport back on its schedule, but instead General Passenger Agent A. B. Smith of the New Haven office visited Newport to confer with the committeemen.

BASS VIOL GIVEN TO DOVER SOCIETY

DOVER, Mass.—George E. Chickering has presented to the Dover Historical Society an old bass viol that formerly belonged to the First Parish Church and was used in the services there until the year 1842, when it was superseded by a double bass viol.

Prior to the destruction of the church by fire in 1838, it was played by Moses Draper, and after the edifice was rebuilt Alonzo Howe was the instrumentalist.

PARIS PHONE SOON TO REACH MADRID

LONDON—After next New Year's day it will be possible to telephone from Paris to Madrid, Barcelona and San Sebastian by direct connection.

TINPLATE CO. RUNS FEW PLANTS

PITTSBURG—Since the strike of the Amalgamated Sheet Iron and Tin Plate Workers against the open shop policy of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company was begun on July 1, the company has opened a number of its plants, but in most instances these forces are small.

The only place where there has been disorder as yet is at New Castle, where 125 non-unionists were attacked on their way to the mill. One man was injured and a number of arrests were made.

The situation at New Castle is reported quiet. Thirty striking tin workers who offered their services to the sheriff were sworn in and are now on duty at the mills. Three departments in the Shenango plant are running and two at the Greer works.

EXPLORES GREAT ARIZONA CAVERNS

DENVER—That mammoth caves, containing caverns large enough to contain a city office building, with natural stone bridges exceeding in beauty and grandeur those of Utah and Virginia, exist in northwestern Arizona is officially announced by Prof. Edgar T. Hewett, director of the branch of the School of Mexican Archeology located at Santa Fe, N. M.

Professor Hewett organized an expedition, which started from Gallup, N. M. After a seven days' journey by pack mule the caves were reached. Indians guided them to the spot and conducted him through the gigantic underground passages. Professor Hewett, who is in Denver, gives publicity to the story.

VOTE TO COMBINE CHURCH PARISHES

WALTHAM, Mass.—It was voted to combine the Waltham and Woburn parishes of the Swedish Lutheran Church at a meeting of the members of both parishes held at the Waltham Swedish Lutheran Church Wednesday night.

It was also voted to engage a minister who will serve both parishes, preaching in Waltham Sunday mornings and in Woburn Sunday evenings. The present pastor of Waltham parish is E. J. Peterson who recently resigned to accept a pastorate in Texas, and efforts will be made to induce him to remain.

Washington Briefs

The cabinet Wednesday continued discussion of the cutting down of estimates of the various departments.

A reorganization of the personnel of the New York collector's office is being arranged through Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds.

Drawings for the opening of the Flathead, Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Indian reservations will take place at Coeur d'Alene, beginning Aug. 9.

The delegates to the forthcoming world's congress of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held in Berlin from July 28 to Aug. 2, attended Wednesday's ceremonies in full force.

CONTRACT FOR BIG NEW STEEL MILLS

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Contracts have just been awarded to the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company of Pittsburgh for the erection of three mills for the Republic Iron and Steel Company, to be built at Hazelton, O., near Youngstown, at a cost of \$1,500,000. The mills will make pipe in opposition to the National Tube Company, a United States Steel subsidiary.

The move is understood to have been engineered by John W. Gates, who is a heavy stockholder in the Republic company. The mills are to be ready for work by Jan. 1, 1910.

WAKEFIELD MEN WILL MANEUVER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The first battalion of the sixth Massachusetts regiment will go to Carter's Corner, North Wilmington, Saturday, to participate in field maneuvers and a sham battle preparatory to the annual tour of camp duty which begins Aug. 14.

Company A of Wakefield in the sham battle will defend an imaginary storehouse from attack by company H of Stoneham and companies C and G of Lowell.

DIAX ASKS TO VISIT FRONTIER.

MEXICO—President Diaz has made application to the Mexican Congress for permission to visit the frontier of the United States on the occasion of President Taft's visit to El Paso in October. This application is a mere formality.

USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN U.S. CAUSES BIG LOSS

LONDON. The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, D. D., of Washington, president of the International Reform League, addressing the international alcohol congress in session here today, declared that eight ounces of alcoholic drink daily reduces the output of a working man 10 per cent, by cutting down his ability to work and reducing his efficiency to just that degree.

The Rev. Dr. Crafts cited figures secured by a large number of experiments made in Germany to back up his startling claims, these experiments covering an immense number of cases under observation. On these figures he estimated that the United States loses \$8,000,000,000 a year in its annual output of manufactured goods, not counting the cost of the alcoholic stimulant used in this decreasing a man's work.

He asserted that the people of America were fighting the use of intoxicants on patriotic grounds, as well as to secure a better financial return from the money paid to the working men as wages. The international alcohol congress is inaugurating a world-wide movement looking toward prohibition. It is attended by some of the leading temperance advocates of the world.

Delegates from 30 countries met and formed "The World's Prohibition Confederation" at the London Imperial Institute Wednesday afternoon. The object of the confederation is to unite for mutual help the organizations of the world which are working for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Guy Hayler, international chief temple, presided, while among the American present were Charles R. Jones, chairman of the national committee of prohibitionists, Edward P. Gaston and Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts. The central offices of the confederation will be in London.

ARTIST RETURNS TO LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Paul de Longpre, famous artist and musical composer, has returned to his home in Hollywood, one of the suburbs of Los Angeles, after a stay of several months in Honolulu. He is at work on one of the most pretentious exhibitions of flower paintings he has ever undertaken.

Special honor was paid to Mr. de Longpre, in the island, where the Royal Hawaiian Band made up almost its entire program from his compositions on several occasions when he was present. The de Longpre home at Hollywood is one of the show places of southern California. The grounds have been laid out under the owner's personal direction.

C. M. GAY ENGAGED TO MISS GALLATIN

NEW YORK—The engagement of Miss Louise Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin of this city, and Charles M. Gay, formerly of Boston, has just been made.

VETERANS TALK OF ENCAMPMENT

CONCORD, N. H.—Gen. Charles W. Stevens, commander of the department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., has been in conference with General Battles relative to the coming national encampment at Salt Lake City.

GASKILL'S BEQUEST TO BROWN.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Brown University receives a bequest of \$10,000 in the will of Judge Francis A. Gaskill of the class of 1868, and a member of the board of fellows, according to provisions of the will. Judge Gaskill left \$20,000 in public bequests as special memorials to his first wife and her daughter.

LAYS ST. JOHN'S-NEW YORK CABLE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The cable ship Colonia, having laid the section of the new commercial cable from St. John's to the Grand Banks, is now laying the section from St. John's to New York. She should arrive about Tuesday next at New York.

ELIOT SPEAKS AT HARVARD.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot spoke this noon in the lecture room of the Semitic Museum at Harvard on "The New Religion." He spoke as one of the lecturers engaged by the Harvard Theological Summer School.

ADMIRAL MOORE TO RETIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Rear Admiral E. K. Moore will this week retire from active duty with the navy department, and on his retirement will go on an extensive journey to Europe.

CENSUS ASSISTANT NAMED.

WASHINGTON—William F. Willoughby of Alexandria, Va., secretary of state of Porto Rico, has been nominated assistant director of the census bureau at a salary of \$5000.

LANDS BIG TROUT AT ASQUAM.

HOLDENESS, N. H.—Clarence L. Hunt has brought in a 10½-pound lake trout which he caught in Asquam lake while fishing in deep water.

ADVENTISTS TO HOLD MEETING.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The annual camp meeting of the Adventists will be held this year at Alton Bay, July 27 to Aug. 25.

ORDERS ARE ISSUED WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON THE WAR GAME

Under the provisions of general orders number 18, issued from the office of Adj. Gen. William H. Brigham, and today forwarded to the headquarters of every military organization in the Massachusetts militia, the entire Bay state militia is ordered out for the annual tour of duty to take place Aug. 14 to 21 inclusive. Detailed instructions preparatory to the playing of the "war game" are contained in these orders.

According to the orders Brig. Gen. Emory P. Clark, commanding the first brigade, and Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, Jr., commanding the second brigade, are detached from their commands, the former being ordered to report with his aids to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the east, while General Pew is designated as commander of the entire Massachusetts fighting force.

Col. Frederick E. Pierce, commanding the second regiment infantry, and Col. William H. Donovan, commanding the ninth regiment infantry, are designated as acting brigadier generals in command of the first and second brigades respectively.

General Brigham cautions the men as to the usage of the public and private property over which they are to hold maneuvers in the following statement:

"This tour of duty is to be performed in a number of cities and towns in the commonwealth and over a large area of private property. The commander-in-chief is confident that the troops engaged will so conduct themselves that no opportunity will be given for criticism or complaint. Public and private property must be protected at all times. Officers will hold their men to a strict accountability and under military discipline."

CHELSEA UNSEALS BIDS ON CITY HALL

The Chelsea board of control today is preparing to announce the award of contracts for building the new city hall, bids for which were opened Wednesday.

The lowest bidder was Whitton & Haynes, whose bid amounted to \$212,000 and the lowest bid for the heating was \$20,867 by Huey Bros.

The plans, prepared by Peabody & Stearns, architects, of Boston, call for a building of handsome appearance, which is to occupy the entire triangular piece of land bounded by Broadway, Washington avenue and Library street, adjoining Bellingham square.

ASSIGNED TO PACIFIC FLEET.

Capt. James C. Gillmore, U. S. N., now commanding the battleship Illinois, at the Boston navy yard, is to be transferred to command the armored cruiser Maryland of the Pacific fleet, now at the Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard. Captain Gillmore stated today that he will go to his new command about Aug. 1.

THE FIRST WORLD'S SHOW AND LEATHER FAIR

"Between the Bridges"
Charles River Esplanade
An Exposition Without Precedent.
Stewart's Band and 100 Big Attractions.
JULY 1-31, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 Cents.

OPEN AIR BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

To be held on the estate of Mr. Quincy A. Shaw, Fride's Crossing, Friday, July 23, from 10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

If it rains on Friday the bazaar will be postponed to the next pleasant day, excepting Sunday.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

PROVINCETOWN

THE PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING PLACE

Staunch and elegant steamship "Cape Cod" daily leaving Bay Line wharf, 80 Atlantic ave. (south of Rowe's wharf "L" station), weather permitting, 9 a. m. Sundays at 9:30 a. m. Refreshments, state-rooms. Round trip \$1.00; stopover \$1.50; children under 10 half price. Telephone Fort Hill 1281. S. A. MOODY, Manager.

BASS POINT

STEAMERS leave OTIS WHARF, 108 Atlantic ave. 9:30, 11 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:30, 6:15, 8 P. M. *To Nahant direct.

HOTELS

Hotel Narragansett
Broadway, at 93d Street,
New York City
WITH SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
American and European Plans
J. CARL TUCKER, Manager

Delft Tea Room

429 BOYLSTON ST.
(Near Berkeley St.)
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea.
Dinner, 5:30 to 7:30.

BEECHWOOD

Ocean and Ken-
nedy Ave. at
dual family hotel of comfort.
W. F. MOONEY, ATLANTIC CITY.

HOUSE OF "FATHER OF OREGON" MOVED AND MADE A MUSEUM

Oregon City Pays Tribute to the Worth of Dr. John McLaughlin, Who Did Much for Humanity and the Upbuilding of the West in Pioneer Days.



FORMER HOME OF DR. JOHN McLAUGHLIN, OREGON CITY, ORE.

The doctor was for a time agent of the Hudson Bay Company, and left a record of noble deeds in pioneer days in behalf of settlers and Indians.

His old residence has been repaired and is to be used in part as a museum.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Dr. John McLaughlin's old home is being repaired, repainted and arranged for a museum. The land on which this house had stood for more than 60 years had passed from the heirs to owners who wished to build a factory thereon, but gave the house to Oregon City provided it would be removed. A committee solicited the necessary funds, and the work of moving began June 17, 1909. Slowly the house proceeded up to the top of Singer hill, and was placed upon the Park block, which had been given to the city by Dr. McLaughlin in 1846.

Dr. McLaughlin was governor of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky mountains. He was born in October, 1784, at Riviere du Loup, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and his early life had fitted him for this new position. He selected the present site of Vancouver, Wash., for his residence. Here he built a fortress with great gates, a three-story log tower with portholes, and cannon, and had stores, work shops and magazines all enclosed in a stout palisade of fir posts 20 feet high.

Here he dispensed hospitality to friend and foe. Here he controlled the Indians

and welcomed the emigrants, feeding the hungry and clothing the almost naked.

The Indians had been told and believed the coming of the Americans would rob them of their lands and hunting grounds, but Dr. McLaughlin had a great influence over them, and prevented trouble.

His kindness to the early settlers annoyed the Hudson Bay Company, to which reports were sent, and it urged him to cease selling provisions and clothing to emigrants, thereby encouraging the settlement of this country by Americans. This he refused to do, and in 1846 he resigned his governorship and moved to Oregon City, where he had previously located land. Here he became a benefactor in every possible way. He gave more than 300 lots for public and private uses. He gave for churches and parsonages to Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics and Congregationalists. His wife was ever ready to aid him in his noble deeds.

In the State Historical Society's rooms, as well as at the state capital, hangs a fine picture of him who has been justly called "the Father of Oregon."

REPORTS RIVER WORK ADVANCES

Major Riche, in Charge of the St. Paul-St. Louis Section, Tells of Improvements Near Davenport, Ia.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—The annual report of Maj. C. S. Riche, United States engineer in charge of river improvement in Massachusetts has just been authorized by the state railroad commission in response to a petition by the Boston & Maine railroad.

The greatest change is the elimination of the words "Look out for the engine." The new wording is to be simply "Railroad Crossing."

BAY STATE ROAD TO CHANGE SIGNS

A radical change in the lettering of signposts at railroad grade crossings in Massachusetts has just been authorized by the state railroad commission in response to a petition by the Boston & Maine railroad.

The greatest change is the elimination of the words "Look out for the engine." The new wording is to be simply "Railroad Crossing."

NEW YORK CANAL CONTRACTS MADE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Four barge canal contracts aggregating nearly \$4,000,000 have just been awarded by F. C. Stevens, state superintendent of public works. Three of the contracts are for canalizing the Mohawk river.

The fourth contract is to complete this work, from Rexford Flats to Little Falls.

RUSSIA TO SEND NO SHIPS HERE. ST. PETERSBURG—The Russian admiralty has decided not to send warships to either the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York or the Portola festival of San Francisco.

CHAUTAUQUANS GO RAMBLING TODAY

Members at Annual Assembly of the New England Sunday School Session Continue Session at So. Framingham.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The thirty-fifth annual Chautauquans assembly of the New England Sunday School Association at Mt. Wayte will continue today and the members will go on rambling before the regular meetings.

The morning devotions in Normal Hall Wednesday were in charge of the Rev. Dr. Harry L. Wriston, president of the New England Association.

Mrs. Harry L. Wriston spoke in Normal Hall on "The Little Girl Who Advised a Great Prince." Dr. S. M. Griffin got together a class in botany, while Miss Sarah Piper formed one in ornithology.

San Walter Foss kept a large audience in good humor for more than an hour reciting sketches from his own works.

DENTISTS OF TRIO OF STATES MEET

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Dentists from New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania to the number of nearly 300 were present in the Beach Casino at the first session of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society Wednesday. The president, Dr. Frank G. Gregory of Newark occupied the chair and delivered the annual address. Dr. Charles H. Dilts of Trenton, now the vice-president, will be elevated to the presidency, according to the state, and Dr. Charles S. Meeker of Newark will be re-elected secretary.

HOIST TRI-COLOR OVER ARAB TOWN

PARIS—Colonel Milliot, the military commander of the French forces at Chad, Central Africa, telegraphs by way of Zinder, French Sahara, that the French flag was hoisted at Abeshir July 2, after a battle with the Arabs.

Abeshir is the capital of Wadal, a native state or Sultanate, formerly very powerful and now a protectorate of France, constituting part of the Chad territory of the French Congo.

STRIKE LIKELY TO BREAK.

GLACE BAY, N. S.—A general feeling that the strike of members of the United Mine Workers of America at the Dominion Coal Company's collieries is likely to be broken within a week or two is apparent.

SUFFRAGETTES RELEASED.

LONDON—Six more of the suffragette prisoners at Holloway jail were today released as the result of their "hunger strike." The six were borne out through the streets by their cheering comrades.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 310 Orchestra Bldg., 108 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Berkshire Real Estate

"LONG VIEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS. Fine country mansion, 24 rooms, 4 baths, finished in hardwood; fine stable; \$50,000 or \$55,000 with half the land; other fine homes in Pittsfield down to \$5,000.

FARM ON TYRINGHAM ROAD. Near Richard Watson Gilder's; 180 acres of fine land; sugar orchard; kept 20 cows; house beautifully situated on commanding knoll; steam, hot and cold water and bath; \$5,000.

"OVERBROOK," STOCKBRIDGE, MASS. Beautiful new country seat; 20-room house; all modern conveniences; stable, garage, 60 acres of land; wonderful views in every direction; price \$60,000. Send for booklet, "Cooperatives." It is illustrated.

GEO. H. COOPER, Pittsfield, Mass.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Nice nine-room house, all improvements; corner; 3 minutes from trolley; 15 from station; 2-story shop, garden, fruit; imported grapes just in bearing; 12,000 feet of ground; only \$15,000. VAN MATER, Shaker Bldg., 112 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

ALLSTON—Brick block, 5 stories, 8 suites, near steam and electric cars; modern improvements; bargain; easy terms. WM. DWYER, 15 State St.; tel. 5330 Mala.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES

FOR SALE; secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUMMER HOMES

TO LET—"Bellevue" cottage, Green Harbor (Duxbury Beach), Mass.; 8 rms.; fur.; \$200. Apply C. D. R., at cottage, or phone OX. 1424-1.

ROOM AND BOARD

NEW YORK, 371 Central Park West, 87th St.—Delightful summer home, overlooking the park; newly furnished and decorated; dining room top floor; elevator service; beautiful roof. A. K. DICK.

19 GARRISON ST., off Huntington ave., opp. Mechanics bldg., sunny, well-furnished front rooms, large and small; also suite of two front rooms; telephone.

LADY with country home will take two children to board; best surroundings; wholesome care; references exchanged. Box 149, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WANTED—Board for business woman and 2-year-old child; where child will be cared for during day. S. I. 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. City.

TO LET—Two parlors with adjoining room; hot and cold water; everything new; also other rooms. 1088 Boylston St., near corner Mass. ave.

FOR RENT—Cool, airy rooms for summer; good location for tourists; summer rates. 29 Westland ave., suite 4, second floor.

NEW YORK CITY, MISS J. E. RANKIN, 27 W. 34th St., near Central Park; furnished rooms with board; tourists accommodated.

162 HUNTINGTON AVE. Nicely furnished large and small rooms; convenient location. Telephone 2722-4 B. B.

BACK BAY, 232 W. Newton St.—Newly furnished; b. parlor, side and sq. rooms; con. h. w.; tel.; tourists accom. MRS. WALDO.

31ST ST., 30 EAST, New York—Rooms, single or en suite; meals optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TITCHEL.

ROOMS TO RENT, with use of bath; board obtained nearby. 201 Washington St., Brooklyn; telephone 3036-3.

AUTOMOBILES

1909 MATHESON

50 h. p., 7-passenger; every appointment; perfect condition; \$3,000. C. 45, Monitor Office.

MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY

moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic Avenue.

N. Y. MAYOR HINTS

AT VETO OF CODE

NEW YORK—Mayor McClellan intimated last night he would veto at least the most objectionable sections of the new building code, if not the code in its entirety. He will give friends of the Murphy code an all-day hearing today, but from what the mayor said Wednesday night it seemed certain to his hearers that the attempt of Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall and Daniel F. Cohan, to give a monopoly of the fireproofing business in the city to one fireproofing company was as good as knocked out. Sections of the code relative to fireproofing, it is believed, will be vetoed, as will sections which give extraordinary powers to the superintendent of buildings.

HENEY DISPUTES

TAWNEY STORY

CORDOVA, Alaska—Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, who is at Abercrombie Canon, 55 miles up the Copper river, was told by telephone of the statement made in Congress by Representative Tawney regarding payments to him from the federal government. Mr. Heney said:

"I have not received a dollar in fees except for services rendered prior to the San Francisco graft cases. The delay in payments to me by the United States government was due to lack of funds, compelling a special appropriation by Congress. A fully itemized statement of all my accounts is in the hands of the United States attorney-general."

BRAVERY MEDAL

FOR OLD SOLDIER

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Capt. Joseph Kemp, a civil war pensioner, has received from Washington a bronze medal authorized by Congress in 1864 for bravery at the battle of the wilderness.

As a member of company F, fifth Michigan volunteers, Kemp dashed into the ranks of the enemy and captured the flag of the thirty-first North Carolina regiment, tearing it away from the staff which the southern color-bearer held securely.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Low Price

Cool and Cozy

Fine Location

Hemenway Terrace

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET

On lease, until June 30, 1910, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, first floor; in perfect order; hot water always; warm in winter, cool in summer; looks out on the Fens. Apply C. M. V., Monitor Office.

Hemenway Terrace

TRAVEL

TOUR

Around the World

A small party under personal escort will sail from New York November 27. Six months. Send for itinerary.

EDWIN C. ATKINSON, 112 North 10th Street, Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL

HARVARD GRADUATE, 1907, speaking French and German, now in Switzerland, will take in autumn two boys preparing for college; European travel to judiciously supplement the work; college references. Address 872, Monitor Office.

FLOWER SEEDS

CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWER SEEDS. Choice seeds gathered this year; nice assortment 25 cts., or 3 kinds 15 cts. (coin). J. B. BROOKS, 862 33d St., Oakland, Cal.

CALLING CARDS

HAND-WRITTEN CALLING CARDS, 15c. per doz.; mail orders filled promptly. W. J. BRADLEY, 476 Mass. ave., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

There's Good Reason

For the growth of classified advertising in dailies and magazines during the past few years. Advertisers have learned that people turn naturally to these columns for their "thousand and one"

Every-Day Needs

The moral is plain—Keep your advertisement here day after day. Be ready for the buyer. It pays

REAL ESTATE NEWS

An important deal just closed in the South End is the sale of Leatherbee wharf, 374 to 376 Albany street, running through to the land of the harbor commission. Paul Z. Coblentz buys from James A. Wood and Andrew F. Leatherbee et al., and William F. Moors, trustee. The property is opposite the Randolph street playgrounds. It has a total assessment of \$28,000, of which \$22,000 is on the 18,331 square feet of land. Frame structures cover the ground.

SQUANTUM PARK SALES.

Carlson & Nelson, Tremont Temple Building, owners of Squantum Park, in Quincy, report the following sales just closed:

Mary A. Cahill, lots 694 and 695, 7400 square feet, on Hampden street, for \$640; Ida Steinberg, lots 38 and 39, on Pratt road, 8000 square feet, for \$500; Louis Roland, lot 57 on Dorchester street, 6063 square feet, for \$700; Olivia Christenson, lots 31, 32 and 33 on Mayflower road, 10,000 square feet, for \$700; Roland C. Folger, lot 743 on Shoreham street, 4000 square feet, for \$400; Fred D. Draper, lots 654 and 655 on Wedgewood street, 6400 square feet, for \$640; Roger Mason, lot 753 on Bayville road, 4000 square feet, for \$350; Margaret May Duff, lot 716 on Bayville road, 3500 square feet, for \$350; Margaret B. Mahon, lot 734 on Bellevue road, 4000 square feet, for \$500; Jennie E. Mahon, lots 455 and 456 on Bellevue road, 7500 square feet, for \$900; Fred D. Draper, lot 665 on Wedgewood street, 3200 square feet, for \$315; and Emma E. Walker, lot 570 on Gladstone street, 3400 square feet, for \$300.

WEST END.

The property on Brighton street and Brighton avenue owned by John Mar-

IMPROVE STREETS OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—At the first meeting of the recently created parking commission the members outlined systematic plans for beautifying the streets and avenues of the city. The commission will be given spaces in the large parks for tree nurseries and will undertake to plant native shade and flowering trees at the proper distances all along the avenues and streets in every portion of the city.

The commission will have the cooperation of the tree society of New Orleans and of all the park and street commissioners. It is the first time in the history of the city that so united and definite an effort has been launched to beautify the civic environments.

RAILROAD PLANT NEARLY DONE.

MONCTON, N. B.—Fourteen buildings of the new plant of the Intercolonial railway here are now completed, and in a short time the entire works will be in running order.

RECORD OYSTER SHELL PILE GOES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The last cargo of the largest pile of oyster shells ever seen in the history of the business in this country is loaded on board the two-masted schooner B. H. Warford, which sailed today for Milford, Conn.

This remarkable mountain of shells had, since a year ago, been growing daily in East Providence.

The shells accumulated during the year so fast that when their removal began there was the largest pile of them ever seen by any oysterman. These were spread evenly over the wharf to a depth of 25 feet, and, roughly estimated, there were 400,000 bushels on the hill when, early in June, the clearance began.

GARDNER TAX RATE UP.

GARDNER, Mass.—Gardner taxpayers will have to pay 80 cents more this year on every \$1000 property than in 1908. The assessors figure the tax rate at \$22.30. Last year the rate was \$21.50. The valuation of Gardner real estate increased \$157,106 this year, the total valuation being \$5,643,440.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A PRINTING SALESMAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH BOSTON AND VICINITY. IF YOUR SALES HAVE AVERAGED BETWEEN \$40,000.00 AND \$75,000.00 PER ANNUM WE HAVE A GOOD SALARIED POSITION TO OFFER YOU. NO OTHERS NEED APPLY. IT'S A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXPERIENCED MAN. ADDRESS B 128 MONITOR OFFICE.

WANTED—Man and wife, man about the place as coachman, gardener and generally useful; wife to cook, also wanted, waitress and an up girl in the same family of four. Address E. R. PHILLIPS, Richmond, Ind.

WANTED—A French person who is an experienced teacher and a Christian Scientist to teach French in the Principia School. Apply to E. RUSSELL FIELD, Secretary, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

CLOVER LEAF COOKER. Saves 75% Gas consumed while cooking. Adds to your comfort 50%. Dundee Mfg. Co., 46 Chancery St., BOSTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WHAT opening have you for a capable energetic young business man? Familiar with department store work, dry goods, boots and shoes; good executive; a business getter; Boston references. Address C 110, Monitor Office.

WELL EDUCATED, accomplished young lady desires home in redoubt family in return for services (light work). R. I. 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

REFINED WOMAN desires position as companion or attendant in or near Chicago. Address E. 510 Orchestra Bldg., 108 Michigan ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as Janitor, preferably in Rutherford, Passaic or Paterson; references. Address C. S., 86 Florence ave., Clifton, N. J.

CAPABLE WOMAN desires position as companion or managing housekeeper. MRS. WHITE, 507 Manhattan ave., N. Y. City.

MISS EVERETT, Public Stenographer, will substitute during absence, and Sept. 4th Boylston St. Tel. 2133-3 Back Bay.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

COOKS, second girls, nursery maids, housemaids furnished city and suburbs. NORTH SHORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 206 No. State St., Chicago.

LEATHER FINISH

ENAMELAC LEATHER FINISH in five colors makes old leather new in your auto or on your furniture; \$1 per can; ask your dealer or send direct. ENAMELAC VARNISH CO., 15 Main St., Racine, Wis.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant ALWAYS ESSENTIAL. Know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodation for 500 people; all modern conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL & CO., Proprietors.

CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in return for a receipt of \$1.00. Size 60c. half lb. 30c. sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

FOR SALE

CHICAGO—Man's new 850 white broadcloth suit, two pair trousers, \$37.50; size 38; Mathews tailored. 12201 Clarendon ave.; phone Lake View 410.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 215 La Salle Street, Chicago.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

GILLETTE and all other makes sterilized and resharpened, better than new, 25c. each. F. H. McNEILL, 189 Congress St., Boston.

WALL PAPER

ARTISTIC and serviceable paper at reasonable prices; 10% off on presenting this advertisement at time of purchase. THOMAS SWAN, 24 Cornhill.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF BIG 4 YELLOW BARN PAINT IS NOT SATISFACTORY, rich deep orange color.

PURE LANSBED OIL AND TURPENTINE the only liquids used.

Write for full information. Ajax Paint Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HOLYOKE MILLS CLOSE FOR WEEK

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Many outings have been planned as a result of the coming shutdown of the mills next week because of the closing of the canals for annual repair work.

Many have already anticipated the shutdown by going and more are planning to go Saturday night. The majority of the excursionists will return a week from Monday.

One of the most interesting outings will be the annual excursion of the Holyoke Caledonians to Boston. The excursion will start Thursday morning and the tickets will be good until the next Monday.

COURT OFFICERS IN ORGANIZATION

Officers of the various courts of Massachusetts met at Quincy late Wednesday and organized the Massachusetts Court Officers' Association. The following were elected officers of the association: President William M. Marden of Quincy, vice-president Arthur R. Gledhill of Plymouth, secretary-treasurer William L. Drohan of South Boston, executive committee Charles L. Spring of Hingham, Gilmore B. Creelman of Cambridge, George E. Harrington of East Boston, Lewis R. Whitaker of Franklin, Charles R. Colby of Lynn, James M. Burke of Greenfield, and Charles E. Wilbur of Attleboro.

OLD HOME WEEK AT WORTHINGTON

WORTHINGTON, Mass.—Old Home week festivities are to take place the third week in August, beginning Sunday, Aug. 15. On that day there will be a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell and special music. Monday there will be a number of reunions and Tuesday a program carried out in the church.

Wednesday there is to be a boat race and ball game in the afternoon, with dinner at the hall at 12:30. In the evening there will be a dramatic entertainment.

Friday evening Dr. Conwell will lecture on "The Heroism of Private Life." The general committee consists of the Rev. Mr. Miles, Howard C. Brewster, Harry A. Hiscok, Arthur G. Drake, Reuben Drake, Mrs. M. L. Stone and Miss L. H. Carnell.

HIGH SPEED ROAD IS MAINE PROJECT

It is announced in Boston railroad circles that the first 1200-volt direct current electric railroad system in New England is to be constructed between Presque Isle and Washburn, Me., with an ultimate extension of 110 miles to the St. John river.

Wide Fluctuations of Specialties in Market, Closing Strong

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET NARROW AND IRREGULAR

More Activity Displayed on the Boston Exchange and Copper Securities Show a Tendency to Lead Trading.

AMALGAMATED IS UP

An effort to create some excitement in the New York market this morning had the effect of creating a rather erratic movement of prices. The trading was confined to the specialties, some of which made a rather spectacular rise during the first sales and receded later, while others followed with less violent fluctuations.

The advance in American Smelting was attributed to the improvement in the metal trade. The stock opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved a point to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour. Amalgamated Copper sold ex-dividend at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 83. The copper metal market is very much better, heavy sales having been reported this week, and the trade expects that the demand for the metal will be very much better from now on. Some of the leading interests expect that the next report of the Copper Producers' Association will show a decrease of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds in the supplies on hand.

New York Central was most conspicuous among the railroads during the early trading. It opened $\frac{3}{4}$ higher than last night's closing at 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose nearly a point during the first hour. Reading acted in a very erratic manner and some operators were inclined to think that the bulls in the stock were endeavoring to tempt traders to take the short side of the stock. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 155. After advancing fractionally it dropped back suddenly to 154 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved to 198 $\frac{1}{2}$. The bulls have threatened to make the stock cross 200.

The Rock Island issues again were in good demand. The preferred was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced to 74 $\frac{3}{4}$. American R. sold up to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour, a gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ over last night's closing. U. S. Steel was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ and later crossed 71. The preferred rose from 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 126 $\frac{3}{4}$.

More activity was displayed by the Boston market than has been shown in many weeks. The market broadened and higher prices prevailed particularly for the copper issues. Some of the traders hoped that this was the beginning of the long expected boom in copper stocks. Advances were not sensational for any particular security but were general throughout the list. North Butte opened $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the early sales. Superior Copper advanced from 46 to 48. East Butte opened unchanged at 12, reacted fractionally and then rose to 13. Isle Royale was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved to 26. Copper ledge advanced to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, a gain of a point over last night's closing. Granby was up a point at 100. Old Dominion was up a point at 56 and rose $\frac{1}{2}$. Tamarack advanced from 67 to 68.

The New York market turned weak toward midday and during the early afternoon the leaders were selling below the opening. Steel was down to 70. Union Pacific was selling at 197 $\frac{1}{2}$. Southern Railway after opening at 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ and gaining $\frac{1}{4}$ reacted to 132 $\frac{1}{2}$. The local market was easier and rather quiet.

COPPER METAL TRADE BETTER

NEW YORK—There has been a decided improvement in the copper situation during the last seven days as compared with the early July dullness.

It is estimated that between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 pounds of copper have been sold since last Wednesday, most of it for domestic consumption, at prices ranging from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound. A few sales are reported at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The demand has come principally from the copper wire manufacturers and the brass industry.

DAIRY PRICES

Butter is firm. Jobbing quotations are: Choice northern creamery, 20c; 30c; western creamery, 28c to 29c. Cheese is steady: Choice New York state, 14c to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Vermont, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14c; Liverpool quotes New Canadian at 58c for colored and 57c for white. Eggs are steady: Choice hen and white, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; eastern extras, 24c to 25c; western, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 24c.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address?

Subscribers need only to keep this office informed as to their whereabouts and address will be changed as often as desired.

Send Notice to the Circulation Department

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Amal Copper	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Port Rupt	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
Am Cer & Pot	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am C & F	119	119	119	119
Am Cotton Oil	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ice Securities	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & R	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelt & R	112	112	112	112
Am St Fm new	55	55	54	54
Am Tel & Tel	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anacosta	48	48	48	48
Atchafalaya	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya	105	105	105	105
Bell & Ohio	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bell & Ohio	95	95	95	95
Br Harp Trans	78	78	78	78
Canada Southern	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pac	166	166	165	166
Gen Leather	32	32	31	32
Gen Leather	105	105	105	105
Ches & Ohio	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel & Iron	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Southern	56	56	55	56
Con Gas	140	140	139	140
Con Products	23	23	22	23
Del & Lack	650	650	650	650
Del & Lack	48	48	48	48
Erie	36	36	36	36
General Electric	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	166	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genl Elec	150	150	150	150
Gr Nor Ore	75	75	75	75
Chi & Gt W B	4	4	4	4
Illinois Cent	155	155	154	154
Interboro Met	47	47	46	47
Kan City S	45	45	45	45
Kansas & Tex	41	41	41	41
Louis & Nash	140	141	140	141
Missouri Pac	73	73	73	73
National Lead	86	86	86	86
N Y C & H	169	169	169	169
N Y N H & H	169	169	169	169
Nor & Western	93	93	93	93
Northern Pa	153	153	152	152
Ontario & Western	54	54	53	54
Peoples Gas	115	115	115	115
Pennsylvania	137	137	137	137
Pressed Steel Car	45	45	45	45
Reading	155	155	153	154
Republic Steel	33	33	33	33
Rock Island	74	74	74	74
Rock Island	74	74	74	74
Sloss-Shoemaker	133	133	133	133
Southern Pacific	131	131	131	131
Southern Railway	31	31	31	31
St Paul	155	155	154	155
Texas Pacific	24	24	24	24
Third Avenue	19	19	18	19
Union Pacific	197	198	197	197
Union Pacific	106	106	104	105
U S Rubber	117	117	117	117
U S Rubber	117	117	117	117
U S Steel	70	71	69	70
U S Steel	126	126	126	126
Wabash	56	56	54	55
Western Union	72	72	72	72
Westinghouse	85	85	84	84

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am T & T	104	104	104	104
Atchafalaya	101	101	101	101
Den & Rio Grande	95	95	95	95
Interboro Met	80	80	79	80
Japan 4 1/2 new	93	93	93	93
N Y City 4 1/2 new	101	101	101	101
N Y City 4 1/2 new	101	101	101	101
Nor & West	100	100	100	100
Reading	100	100	100	100
Rock Island	81	81	81	81
Rock Island	81	81	81	81
Union Pacific	101	101	101	101
Union Pacific	112	112	112	112
U S Steel	106	106	106	106
U S Steel	106	106	106	106
Wabash	76	76	76	76
Wisconsin Central	95	95	95	95

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
2s registered	100	101	101	101
do coupon	101	102	101	102
3s registered	101	102	101	102
do coupon	101	102	101	102
4s registered	117	117	117	117
do coupon	119	119	119	119
Panama 2s	100	101	100	101
Panama 1938s	100	101	100	101
Dist Col 3 1/2s	103	103	103	103

LONDON MARKET—P. M.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Consols	84	84	84	84
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101
Consols	101	101	101	101

A LEATHER COMBINATION.

NEW YORK—A special meeting of stockholders of the Central Leather Company has been called for Aug. 19 for the purpose of amending the charter of the company in order to permit the United States Leather Company to be merged with it.

NEW BISCUIT COMPANY.

The General Biscuit Company has been organized under the laws of Connecticut with capital of \$3,000,000 preferred stock and \$3,000,000 common stock. C. M. Warner is president of the company, W. Willenburg vice-president, and J. R. Ferber secretary and treasurer.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY SHOWS AN IMPROVEMENT

Roads Not Buying Many Rails, but Large Orders for Equipment Are Placed—Pig Iron Market Active.

STEEL BILLETS UP

Although railroads have not placed many large orders for steel rails, the mills have been busy and are operating close to full capacity. Large orders for equipment are now being placed, and these help to encourage various lines. The pig iron market has been quite active lately.

The Iron Age says: The pig iron markets are strong throughout the whole country, but it has been chiefly in the East that there has been activity. Steel makers in eastern Pennsylvania have been purchasing additional quantities. Four of the plants took in all 44,000 tons, one of them buying 9,000 tons, two 10,000 tons each and one 15,000 tons, some of it for prompt delivery. Apparently the requirements for this year are not yet satisfied, and it is probable that one large steel interest may need some basic iron for an eastern plant. A number of the eastern Pennsylvania steel makers have come forward with inquiries for the first quarter for 1910, on which sellers ask considerably higher prices. No business has yet been done.

Steel billets are higher in all the markets and a fair amount of business has been done. A shortage has developed in the Chicago district, but relief is expected next month through the starting of the Gary mill.

The situation at the Bessemer plant at South Chicago is such that new orders for Bessemer rails must go to Edgar Thomson for the present, thus putting work into that rail mill which has been running only at a 35 per cent gait for a long time. Some steel rail business is pending in the West, the Atchison among other roads having come in for additional tonnage.

The greater activity in placing car orders is giving much encouragement to the plate and structural mills. A fair amount of tonnage is coming out in other directions. Among the structural orders placed, were 5,000 tons for the Jones & Laughlin steel plant at Aliquippa, 2,000 tons for two new rolling mills in the Mahoning valley, 1,600 tons for a warehouse in Texas City, 5,300 tons for the concentrating plant of the Oliver Mining Company at Colerain, Minn., and 1,800 tons for the Newhouse Hotel at Salt Lake City.

The leading interest will probably announce an advance of prices in one line of finished products early next week. This is likely to be quickly followed by advances in steel bars, shapes and plates on which the principal independent manufacturers have been quoting a higher basis for some time.

Sheets are in a much better position than they have been for some time past. The cutting of prices has almost entirely disappeared.

The Iron Trade Review says: The American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. has obtained non-union workmen for some of its plants, and its operations are at about 40 per cent of total capacity in the tin plate plants, and at more than 70 per cent of its sheet capacity.

Increased activity of the railroads is one of the most cheerful signs of the times. The American Locomotive Company has made a purchase of heavy machine tools, probably involving \$500,000, the largest contract since the depression started in 1907. During the past month the Lake Shore railroad placed over 300 idle locomotives in active service. Equipment orders include 2,000 cars for the Chicago & Northwestern for the American Car & Foundry Co. and 60 locomotives for three railroads to the American Locomotive Co.

PROPOSED NEW STEEL MERGER

PITTSBURGH—The decision of the Republic Iron & Steel Company to enter the pipe and tube business has caused much talk in steel circles. It is intimated by some prominent steel men here that the entrance of the Republic company into this branch of the trade will bring about some changes in the near future, one of which may be the amalgamation of the company with the United States Steel Corporation or with the proposed new steel combine of independent mills that has been under discussion for several months.

AMERICAN CAN'S BUSINESS BETTER

CHICAGO—Current strength in the stocks of the American Can Company is attributed to the encouraging reports now emanating from officers of the company. The corporation at the present is doing the largest business in its history and the outlook for practically all vegetable and fruit crops is unexcelled. There will be a heavy fall business. There are those who believe that the dividend on the preferred stock will be increased from a 5 to a 6 per cent basis within the current year.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventum	8	8	8	8
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43
Albany	44	44	43	43

TELEPHONE COMPANY

IN THE HALF YEAR SHOWS LARGE GAINS

The Balance Available for Dividends After Expenses Are Paid Amounts to About Ten Million Dollars.

MARVELOUS GROWTH

That condition governing operations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the associated Bell operating companies in the United States were decidedly favorable during the six months ended June 30 last is clearly reflected in their statements of earnings covering that period, recently made public.

The American company recorded an increase in gross earnings of over \$1,600,000, over \$1,451,000 of which was saved for the gain in net, while the operating companies' statement showed a gross expansion of more than \$3,500,000 in gross and about \$3,133,000 in net.

After deduction of all charges, expenses, etc., the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had left a balance available for dividends of about \$10,000,000, which was equal to 4.92 per cent on the \$203,050,500 capital stock now outstanding, or at the rate of 40 per cent per annum.

Such a showing may be taken as most favorable, especially as the yearly operations of the American company have shown a pronounced improvement over each succeeding fiscal period for some time past. For instance, in 1906 the balance available for dividends amounted to a little less than \$13,000,000, which was increased to over \$16,200,000 in the year following and to more than \$18,000,000 in 1908.

The following table shows the company's net revenues, dividends paid and surplus yearly for the nine years ended Dec. 31, 1908:

Year	Net avail.	Divs.	Surplus
1908	\$18,207,207	\$2,453,150	\$2,062,551
1907	\$16,209,388	\$2,043,644	\$1,825,744
1906	\$12,970,937	\$1,593,233	\$1,007,504
1905	\$13,044,038	\$1,806,355	\$1,434,388
1904	\$11,275,702	\$1,709,117	\$900,435
1903	\$10,584,065	\$1,619,151	\$1,217,372
1902	\$7,853,272	\$1,054,404	\$728,021
1901	\$7,268,268	\$1,050,024	\$707,611
1900	\$4,486,058	\$4,078,601	\$470,104

MARKET NEWS

CLEVELAND—The financial statement on operation of the city's street railway for June, the one that Mayor Johnson charged in his referendum campaign meetings was being held back by the traction receivers, has been filed in the United States circuit court. The statement shows a surplus of \$103,482. This is on the basis of five-cent fare and three-cent fare and charge for transfers, the fare system which was put into effect Feb. 1 upon direction of Judge Taylor.

NEW YORK—The heads of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation held an all-day conference Wednesday. President Corey presided. The company heads reported a general revival of business and favored an advance in the prices of all classes of steel products with the exception of rails, the price of which is to be maintained at \$28. It was decided consequently to meet the advances made earlier in the week by the independents.

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, held Wednesday, the report of a special committee on unlisted securities was read, and the following recommendations therein contained were adopted:

"That the constitution of the exchange be amended to provide that hereafter there will be but one listing committee, viz., the committee on stock list, to which all applications must be made; that the committee on unlisted securities shall cease to exist on April 1, 1910 (no admission of securities to the unlisted department to be made hereafter); and that the secretary of the exchange be instructed to notify the officers of all corporations or companies whose securities are now dealt in the unlisted department, that if said securities are not admitted to the regular list before April 1, 1910 (after due application), no further dealings in said securities will be had in the exchange thereafter. The existence of the unlisted department is continued until the date mentioned in order that the corporations or companies whose securities are now dealt in in said department may have ample time to prepare their applications for admission to the regular list."

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT.

LONDON—The weekly report of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Item	Amount
Total reserve decreased	£221,000
Circulation decreased	£200,000
Other securities increased	£25,000
Other deposits decreased	£17,000
Public deposits decreased	£44,000

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

"Males Preferred" by New York Civil Code

A correspondent of the New York Times notes an interesting point with regard to laws that distinguish between masculine and feminine rights:

In the distribution of the property of an unmarried child, the mother is discriminated against, and the father is given superior rights. The mother is classed with brothers and sisters and must share the property of her unmarried child or children with them. The father shares with no one, not even the mother.

The mother should have equal rights with the father, the correspondent continues. Only in those states where women have the ballot are the laws relating to mothers and fathers, to husbands and wives, equal. The New York code of civil procedure says "males are preferred to females." This is true only in those states where the laws are made by men, and we apprehend that this condition will not exist when women exercise the franchise and have a voice in the lawmaking body.

Cedar Pencils from Tennessee

The farmers of the middle section of Tennessee are just now reaping an unexpected harvest. The demands of the pencil factories are giving a high value to old log houses, "rail fences"—such as those Lincoln used to split—and anything else that is made of cedar. In one recent instance, where a farm was bought for \$7500, the subsequent sale of old rails in the fences and old timbers in the out-houses brought the purchaser enough to pay the whole price. The cedar "belt" includes several counties, in one of which the chief town is named Lebanon, on account of its principal product.—Westminster Gazette.

Statues to Women in London

Among statues to famous women we must not forget that one of Mrs. Siddons on Paddington green. This was unveiled by the late Sir Henry Irving, who in the course of his speech on that occasion observed that the monument was the first to be erected in this country, in the open street, to any woman other than royal. It is said to be modeled from Gainsborough's canvas of "The Tragic Muse." Her effigy in Westminster Abbey might also be borne in mind: a noble piece of work by Chantrey representing the famous actress as Lady Macbeth.—London Chronicle.

The Catalonians of Spain

The "separatist" movement in Catalonia (northwest part of Spain) has often been misunderstood, the fact that there is a strong tendency in that Spanish province toward republicanism and even toward socialism having served to obscure the real issue.

The true origin of the movement, however, is to be sought in the enthusiastic devotion of the Catalonians to their native tongue. Catalan differs as much from Castilian Spanish as Dutch does from German, its closest affinities being with the Provençal formerly spoken in southern France, and the agitation now so actively pursued in favor of autonomy is in line with dominant tendency to revive and perpetuate the forms of speech handed down from the past and bound up with the life and history of a people.

One writer says: "This language, proper and peculiar to the Catalan people, is essentially distinct from the others spoken in the Spanish peninsula, and it has unquestionably been one of the causes contributing to the belief held both by the Catalonians themselves and by the inhabitants of the other Spanish provinces, that the Catalonians differ in character from the other Spaniards. History, ancient customs and modern tendencies have all conspired to produce this difference."

Freud from generalities, the program of the more conservative Catalan leaders seems to aim at the creation of a United States of Spain, in which the relations of the several states to the central government would be not unlike those of the states of our Union.—Review of Reviews.

Oh, what a glory doth this world
put on
For him who, with a fervent heart,
goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky,
and looks
On duties well performed, and days
well spent.
—Longfellow.

A Rare Example of Hiroshige I.

A Tokaido set of color-prints by Hiroshige the First, the greatest of Japanese landscape artists, was lately sold in London, says the Pall Mall Gazette. In many ways (quaint though the comparison may seem) Hiroshige may be likened to Constable in the variety and truth of his atmospheric effects. This series of views was published together as a panoramic album or guide-book in 1834 or earlier.

The Tokaido road was a famous caravan route between Tokyo (or Yedo, as it used to be styled) and Yokohama, about 100 miles apart. In a way this road is the Brighton road of Japan, and is a favorite resort of all sorts and conditions of men. The posts or stations along the way are numerous and beautiful, and Hiroshige chose 55 of them as subjects of the present series, dwelling on the beauty of daybreak and sunset, river and mountain and forest, the life in the temples and villages.

A Well-Known Musician

Dr. Frederick Cowen, the conductor of the Handel-Mendelssohn festival, which took place at the Crystal Palace recently, is a native of Kingston, Jam. He was trained under such well-known masters as Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, and continued his studies at Leipzig and Berlin. For six years he accompanied his majesty's opera, and later conducted at Covent Garden. Dr. Cowen has published no fewer than 250 songs and pianoforte pieces. He holds the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. of Cambridge.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.—Bulwer.

Children's Department

On Climbing Trees

Shall I climb this alantus tree for a stick? I would in a minute, if it were only in the country. That's another objection to city life. Nobody is surprised in the country to see a man up a tree, but in a city a gentlemanly person making his way up into a tree would have a motley crowd round him in a jiffy. And no wonder, come to think of it! The act of climbing is one of adroitness rather than of gracefulness. First a jump and a good hug with the arms. Then, drawing up the legs, the knees clasp each side of the tree, the feet touching each other at a point that would be intersected by a line drawn through the spine and extended. You are in a posture, you resemble a frog drawn up for a spring and set up endways. Next you straighten up and raise your arms a ring higher. Then holding fast by them, like an inchworm, you bring on the other half. After two or three jerks you will begin to put one leg around the tree so that the calf shall clasp the back of it and the shin scrape itself against the other. And as you go up, so do the legs of your pantaloons, which at 10 feet are corrugated around your knees in a manner that will give your skin and the bark of the tree a chance to see which is the tougher. And about this time it is a fact that most men begin to quiver their tongues out of the corners of their mouths as if that were a great help to

UNIQUE PINES OF CALIFORNIA



THE TORREY PINES.
The only trees of this species that have ever been found on the earth.

Few people know that the group of Torrey pines, situated between the Soledad and Ordoño valleys in California, is a noted and unique spot on the surface of this great earth. That nowhere else, east, west, north or south, do pines of this same species grow. Why such should be the case savants do not tell, they merely state the fact. The cliffs of warm yellow limestone rise close above the ocean and present a bold front of over 200 feet to withstand the onslaught of the restless surf. Each bluff of the group is crowned with pine trees; in exposed places they cling lovingly to the protecting earth, and in more sheltered nooks rise skyward,

tall and straight. The peculiarity of the Torrey pine lies in the leaves or spines, which grow in fascicles of five, and are unusually strong and sometimes twelve inches long, the longest known. The large and handsome cones are favorite trophies of picknickers, and are carried to the farthest corners of the land, mementoes of a happy day passed in a glimmer of clear sky, blue ocean, aromatic pines and many-colored flowers. In this almost treeless region the beautiful grove is highly prized by many who are totally ignorant of its great botanical interest, and who love it for the beauty of its location.

The first record of these trees is that

of Dr. C. C. Parry, who discovered them in 1850 when engaged in placing the Mexican boundary. They were named for the celebrated Dr. John Torrey. The Latin name is "pinus Torreyana." They are supposed to be survivors of an earlier forest and possibly of a former period of the world's history, and are therefore objects of veneration and respect. The poet asks of them:

"What point of time unchronicled, and dim,
As you gray mist that canopies your heads,
Took from the greedy wave and gave the sun
Your dwelling place, ye gaunt and hoary
pines?
What earliest thrill of life, the stubborn
Slow mastering, engendered you to give
The hills a mantle and the winds a voice?"

PEACE

In studying the ethical history of mankind one can but recognize the fact that, gradually, men have been growing toward the thought of the desirability of universal peace. The time was when each man's hand was raised against every other man and the only peace known was a mere cessation of war. A permanent peace would not have been considered advantageous. War was looked upon as a manly art; and physical courage, the test of manhood. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was generally accepted doctrine; while peace, without the legitimate occupation of crossing swords with one's enemies, would have been thought a condition of idleness and apathy, quite unwelcome and unworthy to a mind filled with ambition and with the desire for dominion over other men. This standard of right paralleled the then prevalent concept of God as a God of war, relentless and cruel, dealing wholesale punishment upon peoples and cities.

As man advanced in civilization and commerce and the cultivation of land became more general, men grew tired of perpetual war which destroyed fast r than they could construct. A better conception of God was revealed to mankind, as the protector and preserver of men, and peace was more generally desired. The prophetic vision of men like Isaiah could foresee a time when obedience to God would be rewarded with safety and quiet; and he wrote, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee." Again: "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever." Isaiah also prophesied the advent of a "Prince of Peace," upon whose shoulders should be the government, and he declared that "the zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this." He thus indicated the time and the method by which peace should be obtained and made secure.

Mankind has longed for that day of peace to come; and, doubtless, the perpetual strife among men has caused many to believe that such a condition is impossible on earth. To those who heard the glad tidings of "On earth peace, good will to men," which heralded the coming of the Christ-child, the time seemed surely at hand; but the relentless persecution which followed those who recognized the Christ, and tried to learn of him, was a new proof of how little the world understood Jesus and his mission and how unready men were to be taught the lesson of peace. This was because they were far from understanding his teaching about God. They did not receive the idea which he presented of God as the universal Father, Love.

Even the disciples did not fully understand the nature of the peace which Jesus came to teach. Those upon whom

the benediction fell, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," and who heard Jesus' gentle invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden; and I will give you rest"; must have been surprised at his rebuke, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword." These words surely prove that Jesus did not, for a moment, consider the peace of which he was the great advocate and exemplar to be a condition of mere passivity, but rather one of great spiritual activity. No one supposes that Jesus meant to advise the use of any other sword than the sword of Spirit, for his whole life and example would make any other interpretation impossible.

Christian Science is with us today, explaining and demonstrating the truth of the teachings of Jesus, and fulfilling prophecy. It incites an evergrowing understanding of the perfection of God; who is altogether good; altogether gentle and wise; and all powerful. It teaches that to be in unity with God constitutes peace; a spiritual peace, which is ever active; which is ever at war with evil, and yet draws only the sword of the Spirit; which destroys, not men, but wrong thoughts; and which comes as the inevitable result of a victory won over self and sense. Christian Science proves that man's only enemies are the evil thoughts within him; therefore the victory over them is one which each man must attain for himself; and which, when it is won, is permanent. The peace which follows this warfare constitutes heaven. No man can be deprived of this peace by another; neither does its attainment injure another; rather does it bless others.

Christian Science teaches the superiority of good over evil in every phase of human experience. The watchword of Christian Science is, "At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good" (Science and Health, p. 571). In the course of this warfare, this overcoming of evil in self, each individual will, sooner or later, surely discover that each fellow man is his brother, instead of a possible enemy; and the same love of good which impels him to purify self also impels him to love his brother. Thus the possibility of war diminishes in proportion to his love.

In this way, and in this way only, is peace permanently established. Christian Science teaches that the God who casts out fear, hate, selfishness, pain, disease and sorrow is infinite and omnipresent. He is with each man to be apprehended, loved and obeyed. There is one Father and one family—a universal brotherhood. Through Christian Science universal peace will surely become a conscious reality. Let us hasten to heed the injunction to "Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace."

Mr. Barrie's Refusal of a Knighthood

When offered a knighthood, J. M. Barrie pleaded that he "didn't go in for that sort of thing." Neither did Gladstone, Chamberlain, Alexander Mackenzie or Edward Blake, in whose company the Thurstons man would find some pleasure.—Toronto Star.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.—Goldsmith.

Many-Sided Maine Industries

Grain, flour, hardware, boots, shoes, dry goods, fruit and confectionery, is the modest list contained on a corner of a return envelope below a Maine merchant's name and address. Visiting the emporium no doubt one can find soda water, postage stamps, green corn and bicycles as well.

"One Touch of Chemistry"

How Dickens Happened to Be Known as "Boz"

Commenting upon the international congress of allied chemistry, the London Public Opinion remarks that of two branches of learning that have reached such notable development in modern times, applied chemistry and music are both universal languages of thought. As one musician speaks to another without a common tongue, so one touch of chemistry seems to make savants kin. Many a great literature, even a school of painting, has existed without any debt to races or communities or individuals outside its own land. In the domain of music this has never been true; nor is it in any of those branches of applied knowledge such as chemistry, mathematics, biology, or physics. They are cosmopolitan in the best sense.

Public Opinion says that some of the most brilliant investigations and speculations in that field were those of the Russian Mendeleef, although the Slav races, as a whole, marvelously gifted in potential faculty as we cannot doubt them to be, are almost centuries behind the rest of the world in their opportunities for expert research.

Women on Juries.

When the women of Wisconsin were enfranchised in 1880, they were immediately drawn upon the juries. The man who empaneled the first jury upon which they sat was doubtful of his experiment, but 20 years afterward he boasted of his act. The actual result was that the desperadoes were driven farther west because the juries which included women brought in verdicts of guilty that had been impossible to secure before. The Mail and Empire of Toronto quotes the president of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association to this effect.

In Paris there has been for some years a jury of women sitting upon every case where a woman or child is on trial. This "Jury Feminine" is not official, and has nothing to do with the fate of the accused person.

Its verdict is not handed to the judge, but to the newspapers, together with an account of the reasoning that led up to it. The idea is to show the public the feminine point of view upon cases where women or children are concerned. Often the verdict coincides with that of the regular jury; sometimes there are slight differences and sometimes violent opposition.

Practise

Joachim, the great violinist, during his student days was an inmate of the house of his master, and it was largely due to the inexorable demands to practise that the teacher laid on him that Joachim was enabled to attain his proud position. The room wherein the pupil practised was without any window, but had a glass panel in the door. If the sound of Joachim's violin ceased for a moment during the hours set apart for practise, then could be seen the face of the instructor peering through the panel. Joachim practised one composition—the difficult Beethoven Concerto—for over 60 years.

Mendelssohn has left an interesting observation touching his arduous hours of practise. Speaking of certain recitals he was giving on the organ, he said: "I became so interested in my work that whole days passed like hours. I practised pedal passages to such an extent that the act of walking along the street actually transformed itself into a figure, so automatic had my movements become."—Exchange.

The Front Doors of London

A stroll through the streets and squares of the more modish quarters of the town reveals the fact that our front doors are fearfully and wonderfully painted nowadays. The portal of bridal white—which would have made our grandmothers cry out at our extravagance—is not only common, but comparatively innocuous. But what shall be said of those of salmon-pink, orange and pea-green which meet the eye, as well as those of a piercing cobalt-blue and eke of turquoise? Some of these doors, to be quite candid, have a monstrously rakish air, and yet you will find them in the houses of sober citizens. It must be the painters and decorators who, left to their wild imaginings while the family secretes itself out of town, literally paint the town red, blue and peach-color.—London Sketch.

In 1915

Farmer—What's all that racket, Mandy?
Farmer's wife—One of those airship chaps is tumbling down the chimney and out into the dining room.
Farmer—Do tell! Well, just set another plate on the table and tell him to make himself comfortable. Funny how guests do drop in these days.—Detroit Free Press.

I do not feel in the least lonely, I have my books and my thoughts, and, besides, I am never lonely, with nature and the birds and beasts and insects, and the woods and the trees, in which I find a constant companionship. I hold as strongly as ever I did to the reality of the general onward sweep of the human race. I am never bored; why should I be bored, if I have the intelligence to think?—George Meredith.

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PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00
In all other countries:
Daily, one year.....8.00
Daily, six months.....4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, July 22, 1909.

Shall the High Prices Continue?

READERS of this newspaper, we are certain, will readily recall the controversy which arose between Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and James A. Patten of Chicago over the high price of wheat, at the time when the latter was in control of the market and was charged with effecting a "corner" in the cereal. At that time Secretary Wilson laid the blame for the high prices of wheat and other foodstuffs wholly on the shoulders of Mr. Patten and his brother dealers. Speculation in the products of the soil rather than a shortage in the supply, he held, was responsible for the high cost of living. On the other hand, it will be remembered, Mr. Patten asserted that the wheat estimates of the department of agriculture were many millions of bushels too small, and that neither he (Mr. Patten) nor any other man, or group of men, could cause or prevent the conditions then prevailing.

The smoke of battle has long since cleared. Time, however, has established the fact of a shortage, and it is gratifying to find Secretary Wilson admitting he was in error with regard to his general conclusions, not so much because this admission tends to vindicate the dealers on the Chicago Board of Trade, who undoubtedly placed a fictitious price upon wheat, as that it strengthens the widespread confidence in Secretary Wilson's moral courage and honesty. He now frankly declares that while the population of the United States has been steadily increasing through the usual addition at home and from immigration, the cultivated area of the country is decreasing. "Thousands of acres formerly raising products that made the food of the country," he says, "have gone back to pasturage. The farmers simply cannot get the men to raise crops." This latter information as to the shortage in the supply of wheat does not alter the fact that Mr. Patten and his associates took ruthless advantage of the public by purchasing foodstuff which they did not need for the purpose of exacting more than its value from those who did need it. Nor does it alter the fact that boards of trade are so managed as to facilitate such operations.

At present there is great anxiety throughout our own as well as the Canadian West with regard to the gathering of the coming harvest. It seems impossible to secure hands enough to handle the crops. There would be plenty for all, and at prices within the reach of all, if all the land fit for cultivation were sown in crops and all the crops could be gathered. But the towns and cities continue to attract and hold labor, and until this condition changes it will be one of the arguments for keeping the prices for foodstuffs high.

THERE is scarcely a considerable community in the country that has not been forced periodically to deal with the waste paper problem and there are few communities which have solved it satisfactorily. Indeed, the waste paper nuisance, notwithstanding the numerous movements set on foot for its suppression, seems to be growing rather than diminishing. In a comparatively small number of cases the improvement has become unmistakably permanent—mostly, however, in neighborhoods—and the credit for this is due to the educational influence of women.

It is held that there are few things which contribute more certainly toward disfiguring otherwise pleasing neighborhoods than the wholesale letting loose of waste paper. City authorities have long since taken the position that while they may curb the nuisance to a degree, to protect a whole community against it would be to bankrupt their treasuries.

All observers have recognized that the root of the trouble is in the carelessness and lack of civic pride on the part of housekeepers. Recognition of this has led to the organization of many women's associations for the suppression of the nuisance, and wherever the work has been entered upon with determination, the women have succeeded. They would have gone into it more extensively, perhaps, had they felt that their cooperation would be welcomed by municipal authorities. Since the latter, generally speaking, confess their inability to solve the problem satisfactorily, they should be only too glad to welcome the assistance which women can give them. And women only can render effective assistance in this particular, since the waste paper problem must be solved in the home.

The Freight on a Figurehead

includes the north shore suburbs of the western metropolis, he is also a champion of the city beautiful and a pronounced promoter of municipal art. And when, by reason of his influence in the navy department, he was able to secure through the secretary the loan of a brass ornament weighing about a ton, which had been lying uselessly in one of the navy yards for the last two or three months, his first impulse was to ship it to Chicago.

All the more so, because this brass ornament was nothing less than the discarded figurehead of the battleship Illinois—discarded with other brass figureheads of other battleships because it reflected so much sunlight that the "enemy" would be able at a great distance to identify it as a figurehead of a United States battleship and immediately prepare for attack, or retreat, as the case might be.

But the important thing is that, while the government is perfectly willing to lend the figurehead to the chief city of the state for which the battleship was named, the government is not willing to go any farther. If Chicago wants the figurehead, Chicago, or somebody in Chicago, must pay the freight.

At last accounts, Chicago was undecided with regard to a

number of things in this connection. The city is not much on figureheads, and it is a serious question with it whether it wants this one, even though it weighs a ton, has historic interest and is composed of brass. Again, assuming that the city should want it, the question arises, where could it be put? If it would dazzle the "enemy," would it not also dazzle the Chicago business man? And, again, assuming that all other objections might be overcome, who could be found to pay the freight?

Nobody has been found who is willing to do it yet, and Congressman Foss is in the delicate position of one who has gone so far that he must go farther in order to retain his prestige. Indeed, it looks as if he would have to get the ton of brass to Chicago at his own expense, and there is no assurance even then that the discarded figurehead may not be finally deposited alongside the discarded bronze figure of the world's fair Columbus.

THERE is always the question, when rapid transit is being discussed, whether, with regard to certain communities, it will take more people out than it brings in, or vice-versa. Even Manhattan island is not so certain that the three-minute-to-Jersey tunnel will operate altogether in the interest of the congested-district landlord.

Adjustment Impending

NOTHING could be more natural than that the positive stand taken by the President with reference to the tariff schedules should result in considerable confusion and not a little disorder in the leadership and membership of both houses. If the attitude is maintained it will upset much of the work accomplished during the summer by Senator Aldrich and his associates, and make necessary practically a re-revision of the tariff in the conference committee. Since the bill left the House of Representatives Mr. Payne has been silent, in the face of changes in the schedules which went far toward justifying the oft-repeated statement that the document had ceased to be a House bill and had become a Senate measure.

During its progress through the House and Senate the President preserved a dignified silence, notwithstanding that he must have been often tempted to protest against the utter disregard by the Republican leaders of the tacit promise of downward revision in the platform of last fall, and against their utter disregard of his unqualified promise of it.

It became necessary at length that the President should speak out, and in no uncertain terms; and since what he spoke for was in large part a restoration of the House schedules, so far as they reduced the duties, and since it was to this that Mr. Aldrich was most strenuously opposed, the time came also when Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee was compelled to speak out very plainly and positively.

The consequence of all this is a deadlock. But even though the White House harmony dinner of last evening was not wholly successful, it appears that the blockade will be only temporary, and that every important concession sought by the chief magistrate will be obtained. Many reasons both of politics and policy support the expectation that the President will succeed in his efforts to obtain from the conference committee a bill which he can conscientiously sign.

The principal reason, however, is that the people are with him and that the majority in both houses know the people are with him.

IT SEEMS to be the general impression that whether they have intended it or not, the standpaters in Congress have given every encouragement to the Democrats, who want to capture the next House.

IS GOING to Providence to eat clams the Home Market Club was evidently mindful of the fact that the clam, when left to its own devices, is not merely a high protectionist but an exclusionist.

THE FACT of greatest moment in connection with the campaign for economy which is being carried on by President Taft and his cabinet officers is not the immediate saving which they are able to report, but, rather, the circumstance that it marks a turning point not only in methods of national administration but in the attitude of the public mind toward methods which have recently been in vogue. Demands are still heard on many sides, it is true, for government assistance in the carrying out of great public improvements; but they are no longer either incessant or clamorous. A more thoughtful view is taken of the relationship of the national government to these schemes. The enterprises are no less worthy and no less urgent than they were a year ago, but there seems to be a clearer popular understanding of the relative functions of the state and federal governments.

Nevertheless, the saving which is reported to be rendered possible by the economies of administration inaugurated under the present administration are not to be underrated. It is said to equal \$30,000,000, which is certainly a very good beginning. Toward the total reduction of estimates for 1911 the navy department contributes \$10,000,000, the war department a like sum, the interior department very handsomely, and all the other departments according to their ability at this time.

It is true that \$30,000,000 is a small sum compared with the total of our national expenditures at present, but it should be remembered that in the conduct of the government the pressing need is not so much that expenses shall be reduced as that they shall not be increased at the ratio which has obtained in recent years. In other words, with the improvement in business, and the natural increase of revenue resulting, the government would soon be able to make both ends meet, even without resorting to special taxation. At the pace which we have been traveling in national expenditure, however, deficits would be inevitable even with the natural increase in revenue.

As remarked above, therefore, the important fact in connection with this whole matter is that we seem to have reached a turning point, and the importance of this fact would not be diminished if the saving to be effected in the estimates for 1911 should be only a fraction of \$30,000,000. We are moving now in the direction of economy rather than in the direction of extravagance, and that we are moving slowly toward the former is of less moment than that we are moving at all.

AEROPLANIST Latham, however, is confident that at the next attempt he will be able to remove Great Britain from the securely isolated class.

The Cloud Over South America

AFTER a momentary lull, the controversy over President Alcora's arbitral award in favor of Peru has abruptly led to the severance of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and the Argentine republic. Apparently, the cloud over South America has grown more threatening, but an analysis of the situation will show that the interval has brought out new points which are by no means unfavorable for the maintenance of peace. It is seen that Peru shows no inclination to follow suit and break off her friendly relations with Bolivia. Were there any likelihood of this, it is safe to say that the Argentine would have hesitated to send the Bolivian minister his passports and recall her own from La Paz, for Peruvian hostility would have at once entailed the interference of Chile on behalf of Bolivia. How Brazil could then have been kept out of it and a general conflagration avoided is evidently more than the diplomats could see; thus when word reached Buenos Aires and Lima that the Chilean fleet was ready to sail north, the dispute quickly narrowed down to Bolivia and the Argentine. It thereby ceases to concern itself with the issue—that is the claim to the rich territory east of the Andes, between Bolivia, Peru and Brazil—and takes up the petty quarrel between Bolivia and the Argentine over an alleged injustice done the former by the latter by the arbitral award just published.

That neither Brazil nor Chile is now inclined to interfere, unless compelled by unforeseen events, is explained by the undeniable improvement, outwardly at least, in their relations with the Argentine republic, especially since the conclusion of the arbitration treaty between the Argentine and Brazil. This improvement is largely credited with the prevention of hostilities between Chile and Peru some months ago, when the old Tacna-Arica dispute was rapidly becoming acute. The present turn of affairs is so favorable to Chilean and Brazilian influence in Bolivia that their interference is uncalculated for.

From the point of view of international etiquette, which forms so important a factor in Latin public life, Bolivia's attitude is not easily defensible, except on the ground that the award exceeded its scope by taking in certain territories which Bolivia considered outside the arbitration limits. But this may be deemed quite a subjective view, for a vast area of the lands east of the Andes is apparently of disputed ownership, and to settle the limits of only part of it may not be geographically practicable. These claims go back to the old disputes between Spaniards and Portuguese as well as to the varying delimitations between the viceroynalties, captaincies-general and audiencias of Spanish domination.

Doubtless the question of supremacy in the headwaters of the Amazon, where the disputed territory lies, must be solved in the near future, since most of the republics and some of the powers are pressing toward this richest of all the Indies with an impetus that recalls the old quest of "El Dorado." But even if the present tension should end in a tussle, the indications are that it will not precipitate the final grapple, but that it will impart additional impulse to the principle of arbitration so auspiciously introduced into South America.

Clemenceau's Fall

AFTER a passage-at-arms, more heated than brilliant, Clemenceau, premier of France, has stepped from the platform. It was not Delcasse's clever thrusts, but his own sudden loss of self-control that brought him down. Nobody would ever have predicted this strange end for Clemenceau's record tenure, yet the same temperament which had made this exceptional tenure possible was at any moment liable to just such an ebullition. When he blurted out that, thanks to Delcasse's mistakes, France had to submit to Algiers because she was not strong enough to meet Germany on her own plane, he sealed his fate. French amour-propre refused to forgive him for that, and he fell before a vote of indignation. It may be said in passing that in a less surcharged atmosphere it would have been perceived that that remark hit Germany much harder than France, for if France was not ready to back up her claims, Germany's weakness in yielding in the Morocco question appears as one of the worst blunders in modern diplomatic history.

Delcasse's attack on the government's naval policy, or rather naval inertia, was calculated to stir the Chamber intensely, and in this he performed a solemn patriotic duty. Conditions in the French navy could not be much more scandalous than they have become under the Clemenceau regime. If Clemenceau's downfall was the price of naval reform, the price was high but not too high. When it is asserted that there was no call for paying any price at all, because the government majority was assured as long as the premier had control over himself, it must be answered that it was precisely the shame of the naval scandal which induced Clemenceau's loss of control. That shame was laid so bare that Clemenceau, unable to defend his cabinet, committed the familiar error of answering accusation by counter-accusation.

Notwithstanding the intense rivalry between Delcasse and Clemenceau, and the latter's condemnation of the former's foreign policy, it is a fact that Clemenceau made Delcasse's policy his own and became its most consistent and enthusiastic exponent. Delcasse himself could not have rendered the entente cordiale and the Anglo-Russian agreement more solid than Clemenceau has done under great stress. Thanks to the persistent labors of both, the foreign policy of France is so soundly established on the basis of the triple entente that Clemenceau's fall cannot now influence it adversely.

But he who would say the same of domestic affairs in France might easily find himself mistaken. The late internal crisis which brought the country perilously near a revolution could have been avoided but for the mistaken tactics of the past cabinets; and the return to power of those same influences, at once or later, is the point at issue. It was with great relief that the friends of France, those who believe in her future and in her mission, saw the country rally around Clemenceau in his grapple with anarchy, and they trust to see the vigor of the third republic proved under any leadership.

THE Navajo Indians are prospering so well as sheep raisers that their product of blankets is constantly increasing. There is no danger, however, that the Navajo blanket will become common, for, among other things, the Navajo Indians have learned to hold out for pretty stiff prices.

OF ALL places, our neighbor, Nahant, ought to be the last to be troubled with dust, with water on three sides of it and a damp roadway on the fourth.